INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 30,216 * LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1980 Established 1887

Algeria 4.00 Dn. India Rs. 10 Nigeria 70 K.
Austria 13 S. Iran 125 Rials Norway 3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain 0.550 Dn Israel 1.642.00 Oman 0.600 Rials
Belgium 24 B.Fr. Italy 600 Lire Portugal 30 Esc.
Canada C.$ 1.10 Jordan 325 Fils Qatar 5.50 Rials
Cyprus 300 Mills Kenya Shs. 13.00 Saudi Arabia 5.00 Rials
Denmark 4.25 D.Kr. Kuwait 400 Fils Spain 60 Ptas.
Egypt 75 P. Lebanon £13.00 Sweden 3.50 S.Kr.
Eire 30 P. Libya L.Dnr 0.25 Switzerland 1.70 S.Fr.
Finland 3.50 F.M. Luxembourg 24 L.Fr. Tunisia 0.275 Din
France 3.50 F. Madeira 32.5 Esc. Turkey T.L. 37.50
Germany 1.80 D.M. Malta 22 Cents U.A.E. 6.00 Dirh
Great Britain 25 P. Morocco 3.50 Dr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.50
Greece 30 Drs. Netherlands 1.90 Flor. Yugoslavia 25 D.

...Tax on Widow's
...5 Churchill P...

WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, fair. Temp. 3-11 (37-52). LONDON: Monday, cloudy. Temp. 3-14 (41-57). CHANNEL ISLANDS: Monday, overcast. Temp. 4-15 (40-59). FRANKFURT: Monday, fair. Temp. 0-14 (32-58). NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp. 9-14 (49-58).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

U.S. Warns Again Of Iran Sanctions

Hostage Panel Reportedly Formed

From Agency Dispatches

ASHINGTON, April 6 — U.S. ials said today that President er might decide on a new pack- of sanctions against Iran within ours. The officials, who asked to be identified, said that the ntial steps were being prepared consideration by President er as early as tomorrow, unless mination for the American hos- in Iran improved quickly.

e sanctions would include a trade embargo that would af- all commodities, except food medicine, and more reductions e number of Iranian diplomats itted to be in the United es.

ose two sanctions have been r consideration for several ths. They have been deferred once in January and again week, to allow Iranian rates a chance to try to work a solution to the crisis.

eanwhile, in Tehran, the Pars agency said today that an in- national commission has been ed in Tehran to seek a solution e hostage crisis.

reign Minister Sadegh tbzadeh denied the report but that the Iran's ruling Revolu- ry Council had reached a deci- on the transfer of the hostages overnment control that would ade public tomorrow.

is understood that the council seek approval from Ayatollah llah Khomeini, the Iranian utionary leader, before making nal statement.

rs quoted the sources as saying the commission members would be the Swiss ambassador to Tehran, the papal nuncio in Tehran, two French lawyers and Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, the former Melchite Arab Christian archbishop of Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, the hostages attended Easter services at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and Msgr. Capucci was reported by Tehran radio to have said that they were in excellent condition, were not being maltreated and were being fed well.

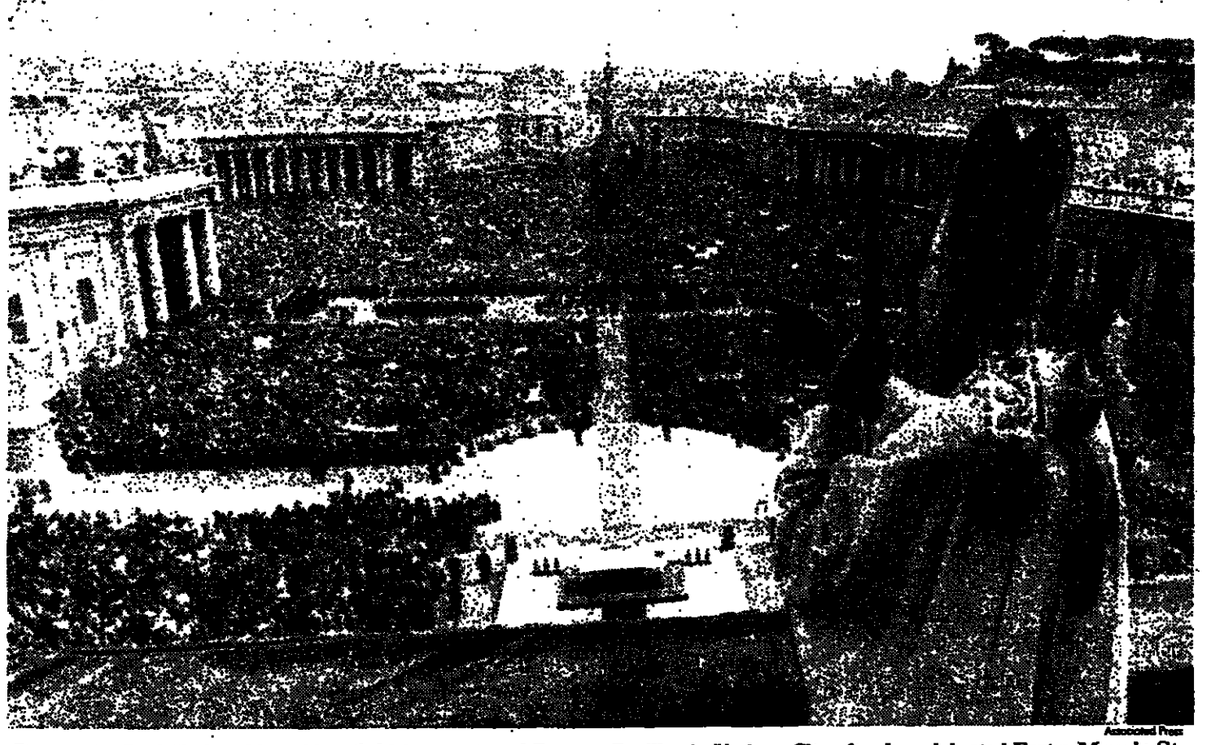
He, Msgr. Annibale Bugnini, the papal nuncio, three American clergymen and two unidentified Iranian clerics conducted services for the 50 hostages, who were reportedly divided into groups of five or six each for a series of separate religious services held over a six-hour period.

Earlier, the Swiss ambassdor, Eric Lang said he was working on a proposal for a five-member commission to seek a compromise that would allow the transfer of the Americans. In a telephone interview, he said that the group's only job would be to pave the way for moving the hostages to government control and that the proposal was being discussed with government and militants representatives.

U.S. officials said that the United States had no involvement with forming the group and that the administration was no longer willing to delay trying to put additional pressure on Iran.

Mr. Lang said members of the group would include himself; Msgr. Bugnini; Msgr. Capucci, and Hec-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

Pope John Paul II gives his Urbi et Orbi (to the city of Rome and the world) blessing Sunday from the balcony of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City after he celebrated Easter Mass in St. Peter's Square before a throng of more than 350,000 people.

Thousands Ask To Leave Cuba, Storm Embassy

Peru's Complex Overrun

From Agency Dispatches

HAVANA, April 6 — Thousands of persons were seeking refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana today after the Cuban government said yesterday that they were free to leave the country. The crowd began to gather Friday after Cuba removed police protection from the complex.

In Lima, a Foreign Ministry spokesman estimated that there were 7,000 persons in the embassy compound, but other reports put the size of the crowd at 1,500 to 2,000. "There are people in the branches of the trees, on top of the destroyed iron grating and even on the roof of the embassy," said the Peruvian spokesman, Jorge Gordillo.

Mr. Gordillo said that children and pregnant women had been allowed inside the embassy building, but that the rest of the crowd was grouped in about 2,000 square meters of garden space outside the building.

Yesterday, three high-ranking officials of the Cuban Interior Ministry told those gathered at the embassy that anyone who wanted to leave the country would not be stopped, except an estimated 25 persons who had used force to enter the embassy grounds before the guards were removed.

The announcement was greeted by shouts of "Liberty! Liberty!" from the crowd, which reportedly included 200 women and 140 children — one of whom, an infant, had been tossed over the fence.

The Cuban officials also said that the crowd, which had been running short of water yesterday, could go freely between the embassy and their homes.

Unexpected Twist

The government's removal of police patrols around the complex was an unexpected twist in President Fidel Castro's row with Peru and Venezuela over Cubans seeking political asylum in their embassies. Cuba had posted such patrols at foreign missions where would-be refugees might seek political asylum.

On Friday, Cuba accused the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies of providing protection to "common criminals, bums and antisocial elements" and said that it was withdrawing Cuban guards from duty outside the Peruvian compound.

Havana radio linked the move to the death of a policeman who had been guarding the compound. It gave no details, but it was believed that he was killed last Tuesday, when six Cubans crashed a bus through the gate of the embassy to gain asylum. The Peruvian government reported that three persons in the bus were hit when the Cuban guards opened fire, but apparently were not seriously injured.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry had said that there were two dozen Cubans seeking asylum at the embassy before yesterday. Cuba had refused to grant them safe-conduct passes, meaning that they would either have to remain indefinitely in the embassy compound or leave and surrender to Cuban authorities.

It was reported in Lima that scores of Cubans rushed to the embassy yesterday morning when they heard that the guards had been removed, and that the others followed yesterday and today.

Last night, the Foreign Ministry in Lima said that it had instructed its personnel to find the refugees temporary protection in other embassies if the situation got out of control. It also accused Cuba of violating international standards for security of diplomatic missions. The ministry said in an official protest that the withdrawal of guards left

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Pope's Easter Message Warns Against Godless Society

VATICAN CITY, April 6 (AP) — Pope John Paul II warned of the danger of a godless society in his Easter message today, delivered to more than 350,000 people in St. Peter's Square.

Looking down on a throng that flowed from the vast cobblestoned square into nearby streets, the pope urged present and future world leaders, "Do not reject Christ, you who are the builders of the human world."

The pope issued an appeal for Christian unity and made a brief reference to terrorism, but he appeared to use his strongest language in deploring what he called the desire in today's world for the "death of God."

"All of you who proclaim the death of God, who seek to drive God out of the human world, stop to think that the death of God fatally carries within itself the death of man too," he said.

Marchers

For the second year in a row, an estimated 10,000 Italians walked four miles from Porta Pia to the Vatican to focus attention on the arms race and starvation in the world. They carried signs reading "A tank equals schools for 15,000 children," and "We export arms, why not food."

By the time the marchers reached the Vatican, the square was filled and they remained in nearby streets. There was no indication the pope had noticed them.

The march was organized by the tiny Radical Party, which has taken up causes ranging from disarmament to abortion.

Urbi et Orbi

Clad in white robes and a gold-trimmed miter, the 59-year-old pope celebrated an open-air mass on the broad marble steps of St. Peter's Basilica under a partly cloudy sky.

He then went to the basilica balcony to deliver his Easter message and his Urbi et Orbi (to the city of Rome and the world) blessing.

As the crowd held up yellow and pink balloons and signs reading "We love you papa (pope)," the pope wished a "happy, blessed and peaceful Easter" in 33 languages — including 16 Eastern European tongues, Chinese, Japanese, Swahili, Arabic and, for what was believed the first time in the papal Easter message, Hebrew. "Happy Easter to all the other languages which even if they are not on my lips are in my heart," he added.

After 30 minutes the pope returned to acknowledge the cheers of thousands still lingering in the square.

Soviet Actions Seen as Bid To Control Iran From Afar

By Drew Middleton

W YORK, April 6 (NYT) — attern of the Soviet Union's ry and political deployments thwest Asia indicates that one ions is to dominate Iran from ince.

alysts in Washington and in pitals of allied nations agree he Russians have the military ces in Afghanistan and in dis- near the Iranian frontier to the two key points in that try — the oilfields and Tehran ore effective military inter- n by the United States or its

hough the Soviet military, in ew of a European expert, may mpted to move now against this temptation is probably ed by the military men's ness that Afghanistan must be ed before any other opera- n begin, and by the political nship's concern over the un- tability of a U.S. response.

pacification operations, an offensive by Afghan insur- began Tuesday when the ent pushed an armored col- of 200 tanks and infantry- ing vehicles against insurgent ions in Nangarhar province Jalalabad, its most important Other armored units moved from the north, passed Kabul tarted toward Paktia province.

e most attractive option to the et planners appears to be to Iran with military power suffi- to make it dependent on Mos- Soviet ground and air strength ussian Azerbaidzhan, in the mer Soviet Socialist Republic in Afghanistan is great enough overcome any resistance in an to Soviet policy guidance.

Obvious Replacement

e Soviet occupation of Afghan- and the prospect of increased et influence provide the ration- or the Carter administration's ing military and political sup- of Egypt. In the view of influ- l officials in the Departments tate and Defense, Egypt is the ous replacement for Iran as the ed States' surrogate in the lem world. Some analysts ain that a rearmed Egypt, ded with Israel's military power backed by the potential of the Rapid Deployment Force, will nce Soviet progress in the re-

e program of support for the tians will begin with arms fers to a country whose air and nd forces have suffered severe- rom the cutoff of spare parts the Soviet Union. Washington dged to supply 40 F-16 fight- nd 250 medium battle tanks, some F-15 fighters a possibili-

e nominal strength of the ptian air force is 563 combat aft. Estimates of those opera- l range from 200 to 300. In situation the addition of 40 F- s unlikely to re-establish Egyp- air power.

gypt has 850 medium tanks, all ct built. The lack of spare parts and normal attrition have reduced combat-ready vehicles by half. The delivery of 250 U.S. tanks will not raise Egyptian strength to where it can balance Syria's 2,600 tanks, many of them modern Soviet models.

European intelligence analysts are outspoken on the risks of establishing Egypt as the primary U.S. client in the Arab world. Their doubts center on its stability. President Anwar Sadat is a charismatic and forceful ruler, they say, but the country is beset by economic, social and political problems whose gravity encourages restlessness. They be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

2 Sunken Tankers Broke S. Africa Boycott

LONDON, April 6 (UPI) — Two of four supertankers that blew up and sank this year off Africa had recently broken an oil boycott imposed by Arab nations against South Africa, officials said yesterday.

Investigators said there was no evidence to suggest that the explosions and sinkings were "anything but accidents." But they said that two of the four tankers had made stops at Durban, South Africa, only days before they sank.

The two Liberian-registered ships were the 214,000-ton Salem, which went down off Senegal Jan. 17, and the Albahaa B, which sank off Tanzania last Thursday.

The same day that the Albahaa B sank, South African officials agreed to pay $30 million to Shell International Petroleum for oil that the company said it lost aboard the Salem. Through the settlement, South Africa indirectly confirmed that part of the Salem's cargo had been delivered to Durban before the supertanker sank.

A Tunisian crew member has said that the Salem discharged 177,000 tons of crude in Durban, then filled its tanks with seawater to make the ship appear fully loaded.

Shell said it bought the oil aboard the Salem from an Italian company while the ship was at sea — a normal transaction in the oil business — and the crude had been bound for France.

The Albahaa B delivered oil to Durban on March 28, six days before static electricity ignited fumes in the storage tank as the ship was off Tanzania, Michael Steele, a spokesman for the Hong Kong company that managed the tanker, was quoted as saying by a London newspaper.

Lloyd's Shipping Register, in Colchester, said that the last report on file showed the Alabahaa B should have been bound from the Gulf to Singapore — a course away from Africa.

The two other supertankers to sink off Africa since Jan. 17 were the Spanish-registered Maria Alejandra, which went down off Mauritania March 12, and the Liberian-registered Mycene, which sank last Friday about 100 miles from where the Salem sank. Both ships were empty, but officials said neither had stopped in Durban.

South Africa is under boycott by Arab oil-producing nations because of its close relationship with Israel. It refuses to discuss how it obtains its oil supplies.

Berlinguer to N. Korea

ROME, April 6 (AP) — Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer will visit North Korea briefly after his trip to China, the party newspaper L'Unita announced today. He leaves for Peking next Sunday for the visit, viewed as a step in furthering relations between Communist parties of the East and West.

China Province Policy Aims at Taiwan Tie

By Jay Mathews

FUZHU, China (WP) — China's new relationship with the United States has helped create an unexpected economic and social boom along its strategic southeast coast, laying the groundwork for a breakthrough in relations with anti-Communist Taiwan 100 miles away.

Wen Fushan, vice governor of what for years had been the closed, fear-ridden coastal province of Fujian, said here that since 1977 industry has grown more than 60 percent and trade more than doubled in a flurry of port openings and capitalist-style economic experiments. Mr. Wen spoke to 24 Peking-based journalists, apparently the first group of foreign reporters to visit this stife-torn province in at least 30 years.

The changes could have a far-reaching psychological impact on the residents of Taiwan, about 80 percent of whom trace their ancestry to and speak the same dialect as the residents of southern Fujian. Some officials in Taiwan's government have privately expressed interest to visitors in re-opening postal links and in allowing family visits to the mainland.

Fujian's international ocean trade, after flourishing for 1,000 years, virtually disappeared with the Japanese invasion in the late 1930s. After the Japanese left, a Chinese civil war began immediately and continued off the Fujian coast long after the Communists took over the mainland in 1949.

Fujian's well-situated port at Xiamen languished, for fear of interference from Taiwanese warships and shelling from the Nationalist-held offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu. The security-conscious atmosphere smothered the economy and produced some of China's cruelest persecution and bloodiest factional fighting during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s.

But the new era of U.S.-China relations, culminating in full diplomatic ties a year ago, has seen an end to sporadic shelling off the Fujian coast by both sides, erasing fears of any threat to shipping. Peking was suddenly seen as a political and economic bonanza in this hilly province that has a coastline full of good harbors.

Fujian has been granted unusual economic autonomy by Mao's pragmatic political successors. The ports of Fuzhou and Xiamen are blossoming with elaborate plans for deep-water wharves and import-export centers for duty-free processing of imported materials. About 20 docking areas are being opened for small boat traffic up and down the coast.

About 40 percent of Fujian's population of 24 million have relatives living overseas, but these connections have ceased to be grounds for political discrimination here. Religious freedoms for the relatively numerous Buddhists and Christians here have begun to return. Brick houses and apartment buildings can be seen under construction throughout this provincial capital. Some new buildings are being designed expressly as overseas Chinese retirement homes. All these developments bear on China's future efforts to return Taiwan to mainland control.

If the new boom lifts the still-low living standards here to a level closer to Taiwan's, and if increased religious freedoms and capitalist economic experiments can reduce

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Carter, Reagan Easy Victors in Louisiana

Kennedy and Bush Swamped in State's 1st Primary

By John Pope

NEW ORLEANS, April 6 (WP) — President Carter yesterday scored a better than a 2-to-1 victory over Sen. Edward Kennedy in Louisiana's first presidential primary, while Ronald Reagan swamped George Bush.

With virtually all the Democratic vote counted, the president had received 199,221 votes, or 56 percent, to Sen. Kennedy's 80,594, or 22 percent. Mr. Reagan received 31,256, 74 percent, and Mr. Bush, his closest opponent, 8,066, or 19 percent.

Because Mr. Reagan carried every congressional district and no other Republican candidate approached the necessary minimum of 25 percent in any district, he will get all 31 of Louisiana's Republican convention delegates.

The Democrats, who award delegates on a proportional basis in each of the state's eight congressional districts, gave 39 delegates to Mr. Carter and 12 to Sen. Kennedy.

As expected, voter turnout was light — barely 20 percent of the state's 2 million registered voters — as six Democrats and six Republicans vied for delegates to their parties' national nominating conventions.

Only Mr. Reagan and Mr. Bush visited the state during the primary. The other candidates stayed out of Louisiana entirely or sent surrogates, preferring to work states with richer delegate prizes.

Because of that and the long holiday weekend, Secretary of State James Brown had predicted that only about 25 percent to 30 percent of the elctorate would express their presidential preferences and vote on local and state offices also on the ballot.

Apathy

Because of the voter apathy in the primary, several observers have said it may be scrapped. That decision will be up to the legislature, which convenes later this month.

Although he did not campaign here, Mr. Carter relied on Louisianans' allegiance to a fellow Southerner — he carried the state in 1976 — and on strong local support. Among Louisianans backing the president are former governor Edwin Edwards; Housing and Urban Development Secretary Moon Landrieu, New Orleans' former mayor; Rep. Lindy Boggs, D-La., who was hostess to Rosalynn Carter during her brief visit here Friday; and New Orleans Mayor Ernest Morial.

Patrick Caddell, the president's pollster, predicted Mr. Carter would win 60 percent of the vote over Sen. Kennedy. Calif. Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. dropped out of the race after losing primaries in Wisconsin and Kansas, but his name was on the ballot along with those of four comparative unknowns.

Neither Mr. Reagan nor his camp had predicted his victory margin, but the former California governor, who received 36 of the state's 41 delegates votes at the 1976 Republican convention, expected to win big.

During his two-day swing through the state this week, Mr. Reagan repeated his basic message to approving audiences: Cut taxes, cut spending, cut bureaucracy and cut restrictions that inhibit business.

Mr. Bush also spent two days in Louisiana. The former congressman, CIA director, ambassador and party chairman, said the United States should sever diplomatic relations with Iran, set up a tough economic embargo against that country with the help of allies, close the Iranian Embassy in Washington and stop the influx of Iranians and deport Iranians who are here illegally.

Stamp Is Sold for $850,000, a Record

By Carey Winfrey

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — The world's most valuable stamp — a crudely printed, magenta-colored octagon — was sold at auction yesterday for $850,000 to an anonymous collector. It was the highest price ever paid for a postage stamp.

The stamp was the British Guiana 1856 1-cent. The seller was Irwin Weinberg of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a professional dealer and investor. He was acting for a nine-member syndicate that paid $280,000 for the stamp at the same auction 10 years ago. That figure stood unchallenged as a record for a single stamp until yesterday.

Bidding on the British Guiana started at $325,000. Fifty seconds later, the stamp was sold.

In addition to the $850,000 purchase price, the buyer will pay a 10-percent charge to the auctioneer, bringing the total amount to $935,000.

"I think the issue has now been resolved about whether or not it was a good investment," Mr. Weinberg said after the sale.

"Our plan was a 10-year plan for this particular stamp," he said. "Well, the inflation is here and it's just about 10 years to the day."



UPI

The $850,000 stamp.

At the time of the 1970 sale, Mr. Weinberg described the syndicate, of which he was the major partner, as "sophisticated businessmen who want to protect themselves against inflation."

More than 1,000 collectors from the world attended the annual "Rarities of the World" auction at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, conducted by the Robert A. Seigel Auction Galleries on the concern's 50th anniversary.

The little piece of smudged paper, known simply as the British Guiana, has a colorful history.

In 1856 in the colony of British Guiana, now independent Guyana, a fresh supply of stamps failed to arrive from London. To tide him over, the postmaster ordered a local printer to produce a few dozen provisional stamps in 4-cent and 1-cent denominations, using a design approximating the seal of the colony, featuring a ship and the Latin motto Damus petimus que vicissim ("We give and seek in turn").

Wary of forgery, the postmaster directed that all of the provisional stamps be initialed by one of four postal officials. The stamp sold yesterday bears the initials E.D.W for E.D. Wight, an assistant postmaster. It also bears the postmark "Demerara, Ap. 4, 1856." Demerara, now Georgetown, was the capital of British Guiana.

Found in Attic

For almost 20 years, all of the 1-cent provisionals were lost. But in 1873, Vernon Vaughan, a teenager and stamp collector in Demerara, came across a single 1-cent stamp on a family letter in an attic trunk. He sold it for about $1.50 to a Scottish collector, Neil McKinnon. Five years later, McKinnon sold it to Thomas Ridpath, a Liverpool dealer, for about $600.

The stamp next passed to the then world's leading stamp collector, Count Philippe La Renotiere von Ferrary, an Italian-Austrian nobleman who lived in Paris and allocated $10,000 a week toward the enrichment of his collection. When the count died in 1916, the French government seized his collection and ordered it sold at a series of public auctions for German war reparations.

It was at one of these auctions that Arthur Hind, a millionaire manufacturer of plush from Utica, N.Y., bought the stamp for about $32,500, reportedly outbidding an agent for King George V of Britain.

Upon Hind's death in 1933, the stamp appeared to be lost. Executors poured worriedly over his collection. The stamp subsequently turned up in his desk, where he had apparently tossed it in the same envelope that carried it back from an exhibition abroad.

After Hind's widow established her ownership of the stamp in a court action, she arranged for its private sale — reportedly for about $50,000 — to an anonymous Australian collector in 1940. It was this anonymous collector who offered it for sale through the Robert A. Seigel galleries a decade ago.

Inside

In Business Insights, staff writer Axel Krause reports on a drive by a U.S. flat glass manufacturer to build a $75-million plant in Luxembourg. European glassmakers, who say market is nearly saturated, are fighting the effort. Page 9.

Civil Guard Slain With Bystander In Basque Town

PAMPLONA, Spain, April 6 (UPI) — A civil guard was slain and a fisherman near him was killed early today, apparently by a Basque separatist guerrilla, authorities said. Later, police fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs at Basque separatists at a banned rally on a Basque holiday.

The guard and the fishermen were slain in a bar in the town of Orio, near San Sebastian, by a man with a submachine gun. The killer mistook the fisherman, his sister said, for a civil guard who had left a few minutes earlier.

Basques gathered peacefully to celebrate Aberri Eguna in most towns and cities throughout Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava provinces, which make up the newly constituted region.

But civil authorities had banned the rally called by the Herri Batasuna (People United) Party in Pamplona, capital of Navarre province. Navarre's inclusion in the region is still at issue because of its large non-Basque population and its distinct traditions.

Shells Hit Lebanese Port

BEIRUT, April 6 (Reuters) — The southern Lebanese port of Tyre was shelled today from the Israeli border area but no casualties were reported, official sources said.

Egyptian President to Arrive Today in U.S.

Sadat, Begin Visits Are Test of Carter Policy

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — President Carter, beset by a string of foreign policy setbacks, is to welcome President Anwar Sadat of Egypt here tomorrow for the first stage of an attempt to change his luck by instilling new vigor into the stalled Middle East peace process.

Mr. Sadat is to be followed a week later by Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel. For Mr. Carter, their visits are an opportunity of almost make-or-break dimensions to pull off the kind of diplomatic triumph he badly needs to arrest rapidly eroding confidence in his conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

Conversely, if Mr. Carter fails to jog the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations out of what is widely regarded as staggering toward collapse, the result is likely to be a rapid acceleration of the president's plunging credibility, domestically and abroad.

The talks, which concern the future status of lands taken by Israel in its past wars against the Arab world, have been snagged for almost 10 months over issues whose negotiating subtitles — land, water, security, administrative power — contain only the barest hint of the emotion and controversy they provoke among both Arabs and Israelis.

As one of Mr. Sadat's chief advisers, Osama El-Baz, told reporters in a meeting here last week, the negotiations so far have made no progress beyond forming subcommittees to wrestle with purely procedural issues.

Carter's Stakes

For Mr. Carter, the stakes involve the future of his greatest foreign policy achievement — the dramatic process that began at his Camp David summit meeting in 1978 with Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat and that led to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty last year.

Now, Mr. Carter is under intense pressure to come up with the completion of an Egyptian-Israeli agreement on a system of limited self-government for the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip territories.

In the U.S. policy view, such an accord is especially urgent now in a region where the three-decade-old tensions of the Arab-Israeli conflict have been complicated and heightened by the crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

The successful conclusion of an autonomy agreement for the occupied territories theoretically would help to defuse the volatile Palestinian issue and draw those moderate Islamic countries that have remained aloof from the peace process toward coming to terms with Israel and cooperating more closely with U.S. efforts to halt the spread of Soviet influence in the Middle East and southwestern Asia.

Despite the cheery reassurances of U.S. mediators, the autonomy talks are approaching the May 26 target date for their completion with Egypt and Israel so far apart that almost no one believes they can be finished on time.

Mr. El-Baz asserted that there is still a vast gap between Egypt's demand that the inhabitants of the occupied territories be given self-government rights that would make them almost completely autonomous from Israel, and Israel's determination to limit the powers of any self-governing authority so severely that it could not serve as the eventual nucleus of an independent Palestinian state.

If the Israeli view prevails, Mr. El-Baz said, the results would be unacceptable in the Arab world. Any self-governing authority created by the negotiations would be regarded as an Israeli puppet, he warned, and the Palestinians would refuse to vote for its members, serve in its administration or cooperate with its actions.

Mr. El-Baz said that Mr. Sadat is coming to Washington in the expectation that Mr. Carter will use the talks to find ways of bridging the gap between the Israeli and Egyptian positions enought to allow a burst of progress by May 26.

Even then, he said, the Egyptians believe the talks will come down to the target date with "two or three of the toughest issues still unresolved," and that another summit between Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin then will be required.

If genuine progress is being made by May 26, Mr. El-Baz said, Egypt would be willing to keep negotiating beyond that date, but "in the absence of such progress," Egypt would be unwilling to keep the talks going on "an open-ended basis."

Consequences of Failure

Mr. El-Baz stopped short of saying that failure to break the impasse would mean the end of the Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement, but he warned that the consequences would be a new surge of extremism in the Middle East, a reinforcing of charges from Egypt's estranged Arab allies that Mr. Sadat has sacrificed the interests of the Palestinians, and an embrace by the region's more moderate Arab regimes of alternate approaches being advocated by some West European countries, notably France and Britain, that center on efforts to force the Palestine Liberation Organization into the negotiating process.

U.S. officials, while insisting that it is too premature for pessimism, privately agree with Mr. El-Baz's assessment of the consequences of the collapse of the autonomy talks.

As Mr. El-Baz noted, the dominant issue is Israel's concern about its security and its consequent fear that too much freedom for the West Bank could eventually transform it into a PLO-dominated entity that would serve as a base for subversion or even open warfare aimed at Israel's territorial heart.

In its most obvious terms, that translates into bitter arguments about the size and nature of a continued Israeli military presence on the West Bank, the scope of the police powers that will be granted to the self-governing authority and the degree to which its authority in other areas should be limited or at least subjected to veto by Israel.

The Egyptians have been pushing for a special committee within the negotiating process to sift the security aspects out of the other issues and deal with them separately. Israel has given signs of relenting, and formation of a so-called security committee is one of the things expected to result from the Washington talks.

Closely approximating the security question in its complexity and high emotional content is the issue of who will have ultimate control over land ownership and use in the occupied territories. That problem has been exacerbated greatly by the Begin government's insistence, over U.S. objections, on continuing to establish Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

The settlements have been the biggest factor in making the autonomy talks suspect throughout the Arab world, because Arab governments regard them as the device through which Israel is trying to effect a "creeping annexation" of the West Bank.

Security Questions

Other major problems that Mr. Carter will have to face include control over allocation of the West Bank's scarce water resources — a matter that eventually could involve Jordan, Lebanon and Syria — and the status of Palestinian inhabitants of east Jerusalem, which borders on the West Bank.

Egypt insists that Palestinians living in east Jerusalem should have the right to vote in elections for the self-governing authority and be treated in other respects as West Bank residents. But the Israelis fear that would establish a legal precedent buttressing the Arab contention that east Jerusalem is part of the West Bank rather than part of an undivided city that Israel insists must remain under its control.

A senior U.S. official, closely involved in the talks, said: "We think there is a will on both sides to get it done, and if that will persists, it can be done, if not by May 26 then shortly afterward. In the end, we think we can get an agreement that won't give the Palestinians everything they want but that will be attractive enough to convince them it's 'the only game in town' and make them willing to finally come in and participate."

Shah, Sadat Assailed in Campus Protests

Islamic Zealots Growing Bolder in Egypt

By Edward Cody

ASYUT, Egypt, April 6 (WP) — Egypt's young Islamic zealots, with the deposed shah of Iran as a new target and a dead worker as their first declared martyr, are becoming increasingly bold in their opposition to President Anwar Sadat and his pro-Western policies.

The organized movements of Moslem fundamentalism are riding a wave of Islamic fervor washing across Egypt and the Middle East from the example of Iran. Although they have only a limited following so far in Egypt, the extremists pose a challenge to Mr. Sadat's government because of their potential for arousing mob power in the streets of Cairo or on university campuses.

The move into the open also coincides with a renewal of suspicion and bitterness between Egypt's Moslem majority and its Coptic Christian minority despite Mr. Sadat's careful efforts to preserve a heritage of communal harmony. Many Copts are saying that the problem has arisen precisely because of the increasing appeal of Moslem extremism.

Last Thursday, an estimated 5,000 Moslem students took over the university in Asyut, 235 miles south of Cairo, for a round of speeches, marching and chanting that included anti-Christian epithets, anti-Sadat slogans and repeated calls for the expulsion of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the ailing shah, from Egypt.

"Oh pharaoh of this age, we don't want the shah in Egypt," the students cried, addressing Mr. Sadat as an ancient Egyptian despot in a chant that rang out in appealing thyme in Arabic. "The blood of Moslem youth will not be an offering for Sadat and the shah," they proclaimed.

During a similar demonstration six days earlier, police had opened fire with rifle-propelled tear gas cannisters after the students tried to march from Nasser Mosque in central Asyut back to their campus hostels. A worker who the students say joined their protest, Antar Kamel, was shot and killed by the anti-riot squad that broke up the march, the students say.

Interior Minister Nabawi Ismail told the National Assembly last Monday that the worker already had been in the hospital and died from prior injuries unconnected to the protest. But whatever the truth, Asyut University's Islamic zealots have made him their martyr and the word on campus is that a police commander shot him in the chest point-blank.

It was in part to shout their outrage over Kamel's death that the students gathered again in Asyut last Thursday. Their orators, protected by crowd-control guards wearing power-blue jogging suits with "Islamic League" lettered on the back, attacked Mr. Sadat for his welcome to the shah, his peace treaty with Israel and the alleged oppression of his Interior Ministry.

Chants of "God is great" rang out between speeches to build fervor among the crowd, sitting under a hot midday sun. One of the speakers led chants of "Islam, Islam, no to Judaism and Christianity."

Apparently eager to avoid a repeat of the earlier violence, riot-control troops remained in trucks parked discreetly on side streets in central Asyut. The students, apparently as part of an agreement with authorities, had free run of the campus but did not leave it for the city streets, where life proceeded uninterrupted.

Similar rallies had been held at Cairo University the previous week to decry the shah's presence, and at Al Azhar University in Cairo in February to protest the peace treaty and the arrival of an Israeli ambassador. The leaders of the Asyut protest Thursday, however, had for the first time a declared martyr to excite the crowd and, perhaps for that reason, openly presented their overall leader, previously unknown.

He identified himself as Helmi Gazar, a 25-year-old medical student in his final year at Cairo University, and called himself the "prince of princes" of Islamic Groupings on the country's main campuses. Mr. Gazar, who comes from a village called Sers al-Liaan, accused Mr. Sadat of leading Egypt "far from God."

Bearded in the manner of Islamic purists — but dressed in Western clothes — Mr. Gazar spoke calmly and prudently in a conversation with reporters, urging that Egypt be led into more devout practice of its Moslem heritage.

"The principal thing [wrong with Mr. Sadat] is that he does not make the Koran be applied in the country of Egypt, and we, of course, deny, or refuse, this system of life," he said. "He is away from God. We reject it all."

Permitting the shah to enter Egypt was wrong, he said, because "he who has killed must be killed." Peace with Israel is against Islam, he asserted, because "anyone who takes away a piece of Islamic land is considered an enemy." Finally, he said, Mr. Sadat's efforts to link Egypt more closely to the West are wrong because the Egyptian people oppose them.

Mr. Gazar claimed that all Moslem students in Egypt's university system are considered members of his Islamic Groupings. Independent analysts say that the groups' membership is indeed growing but still constitutes a minority among the country's students.

Clergy's Role Cited

Diplomats and other observers with long experience in Egypt have said that the Moslem groups' real power lies in their potential to mobilize crowds already dissatisfied with such problems as inflation and lack of adequate employment for university graduates. They cite the role of Iran's Moslem clergy in exciting and directing the Iranian people's anger at the shah.

Egypt's own clergy is supported by the government and little inclined to participate in the student fundamentalists' drive against the government. However, at least one fundamentalist preacher, Sheikh Abdel Hamid Kishk, draws large crowds every Friday with emotional appeals for a return to purist Islamic principles.

The growing popularity of his theme has aroused concern in recent months among the country's Coptic minority, which comprises 2 million to 7 million of Egypt's 42 million citizens. An alleged attempt at forced conversion of Coptic girls in Alexandria for marriage to Moslem youths generated an unusual protest by Patriarch Shenudah III, the church leader.

To dramatize Coptic fears, the pope retreated to a monastery in the desert at Wadi el Natrun, about 65 miles northwest of Cairo. He and his bishops would boycott Easter services, the church announced, to underline their contention that the government has done too little to protect Copts from Moslem abuses.

In general, Moslem-Christian relations are smooth in Egypt. Mr. Sadat, and Nasser before him, have made a point of honor of protecting the minority. Since a burning and two bombings of Coptic churches recently, however, there is increasing talk of ill will between the communities.

Reflecting this attitude, an educated Coptic woman said recently that the Copts should form their own militia like that of the Maronites in Lebanon. A recently married Moslem said that some fundamentalist friends urged him to foreswear birth control because it was a plot by the Copts to lower the Moslems' birthrate and thereby gain more power.

Indian Army Authorized To Quell Unrest in Assam

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW DELHI, April 6 (NYT) — The governor of the troubled Indian state of Assam yesterday declared the region a disturbed area, thus paving the way for the use of armed forces to quell disorders.

The proclamation, which goes into effect today, said: "The situation is in such a disturbed and dangerous condition that the use of armed forces in aid of civil power is necessary."

The decision has come after an intensifying popular protest by the Assamese majority, which is demanding the removal of citizenship from the millions of people who have settled in the state either as refugees from Bangladesh or as migrants from other parts of India or elsewhere.

The protest has mounted during the last five months. Essentially, the students who have been leading the 10-month campaign have demanded that the names of "foreigners" be stricken from the voting rolls.

Their agitation has so far prevented parliamentary elections from taking place in the state, closed schools and universities and, most importantly, has shut the flow of crude oil along a 200-mile pipeline from wells in the state to a refinery outside.

Last week, L.P. Singh, the governor of Assam, offered a compromise to the students by saying he would approve the removal from the voting rolls of all those who came to the state from Bangladesh after 1967. The student groups spurned the offer, insisting that the cutoff date should be 1961.

As the government moved toward tougher policies, Zail Singh, the home minister, yesterday warned demonstrators in Assam that, although the central government was seeking an amicable solution, it would not act "as a silent spectator" if the agitation continued.

[The governor of Assam said today the situation was under control after a government crackdown on civil unrest, Reuters reported. At the same time, student leaders said they would continue peaceful demonstrations in support of a campaign to expel Bengali, Bangladeshi and Nepali immigrants from Assam.]

While the protest in Assam has not yet generated secessionist slogans, there is growing concern in New Delhi that the entire northeast area lying between China, Burma and Bangladesh is being swept by resentment of what is seen as domination by Indians from the plains.

Splinter Party Formed

NEW DELHI, April 6 (Reuters) — Breakaway members of the former ruling Janata Party today decided to form a new political grouping called the Bhartiya Janata Party.

The move formalized a decisive split in the Janata ranks following the party's heavy defeat by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in January's general elections. The new group will be based on the old right-ist Hindu Jan Sangh Party.

Chinese Provincial Policy Seen Start to Taiwan Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

Taiwanese fears of mainland Communism, then a reunion of Taiwan and mainland China may be possible, say Chinese on both sides of the strait.

Vice Governor Wen said, "In ancient times, Taiwan used to be a prefecture of Fujian. . . . According to some historical records, people started to cross the strait to settle in Taiwan in 230 B.C. With mutual language, similar customs and habit and kinship ties, there has been frequent intercourse between Fujian and Taiwan ever since."

He mentioned Fujian's concerted efforts to give refuge to Taiwan fishermen who are shipwrecked or need shelter from storms. He reiterated Peking's year-old offer to let Taiwan maintain its economic system, foreign-trade contacts and army as long as it agrees to identify itself as a local government of the Peoples Republic.

By such small measures as allowing Taiwanese scientists to participate in international conferences with mainland Chinese, Taiwan authorities have signaled a gradual softening of their opposition to official contacts with the mainland.

Until recently, Fujian could not have given a worse impression of mainland life. Fujian residents who later left China tell stories of teachers and other intellectuals being ruthlessly punished for failure to adhere to Mao's thought, and of rival Red Guard youth gangs' self-destructive gunfights and gang rapes.

Fuzhou now seems peaceful and stable, with no signs of violence. But authorities still seem somewhat uneasy about entertaining foreign journalists. They objected strongly when two reporters who wanted to stroll the streets tried to excuse themselves from a visit to a lacquerware factory. "Fujian province is not fully opened," one official said. "We have special programs for you."



Associated Press

NURSE HOLDS SOLDIER — A nurse supports a soldier of the honor guard who fainted in St. Peter's Square during Easter Mass said by the pope. Story, Page 1.

Russia Reportedly Stalled In Afghanistan War Effort

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — After three months of fighting in Afghanistan, Soviet forces still are coping with a widespread insurgency rather than crushing it with overwhelming force, according to official U.S. assessments.

Periodic search-and-destroy operations using armor, airpower and other conventional weapons and tactics have taken a steady toll in casualties among Soviet forces and Afghan rebels, Washington analysts said.

But as in U.S. operations in Vietnam, conventional firepower is only temporarily effective against local insurgents, who return to the area when the foreign forces withdraw to their base camps.

The latest assessment of the Afghan situation, provided in a press briefing Friday by analysts who declined to be identified, was notable for what was not reported.

Despite considerable speculation to the contrary in the early days of the Afghanistan intervention, the Soviet Union shows no sign of a further large-scale augmentation of its battlefield units, the U.S. officials said. Neither the Soviet expeditionary force of about 80,000 troops nor the border area reserve force of about 25,000 troops in nearby areas of the Soviet Union has been expanded in the past month, the officials said. And it appears, from this perspective, that the force is far from sufficient to take the offensive nationally against 50,000 to 100,000 lightly armed Afghan insurgents.

'In a Dilemma'

The Soviet Union is "in a dilemma about taking a bigger role," a U.S. analyst said. A State Department source suggested that the Russians may seek to make gains with their present forces over the next several months before deciding whether to assume the greater risks and costs of expanded involvement.

The analysts said there is no sign that the Soviet-installed government of President Babrak Karmal has made headway in expanding its political base of support or acceptability among the Afghan populace. As indications of this, they cited reports of continued infighting among Communist Party groups and the inability of the government to recruit respected non-Communist supporters or to agree on a national flag more acceptable than the present red banner.

The regime several months ago disclosed plans to change the unpopular red flag, which was adopted in late 1978 by a previous Communist government.

Last Wednesday, according to press reports, Mr. Karmal announced that the country will have two flags — the red flag symbolizing the Communist Party and a red, black and green flag symbolizing "independence and freedom." U.S. analysts said they were impressed by the length of the deliberation and the inability to agree on a single banner.

Another problem that augurs continuing difficulty for the Russians, the U.S. sources said, is the inability to reverse the decline in the Afghan military force. A major conscription campaign has run into trouble, the sources said, and some Afghan Army units continue to defect.

A gain for the Russians, as depicted by the U.S. analysts, is the decline in overt insurgent activity in the capital, Kabul. Officials noted, however, that the Russians maintain the equivalent of two divisions — roughly 20,000 men — in and around the capital. Trouble continues to erupt in cities and countryside areas where such force is absent, the sources said.

Cuba Crowd Asks Refuge

(Continued from Page 1)

embassy personnel exposed to a "mob whose motivations and real intentions are not known."

There were unconfirmed news reports in Lima that the Cuban government had encouraged people to tear down the iron grating around the embassy and push their way into the complex to protest the Peruvian attitude toward the initial two dozen refugees. Jaime Caceres, director of political affairs at the Peruvian Foreign Ministry, has been in Havana trying to gain permission for the Cubans to leave the country.

Havana radio, in its broadcast Friday, said that a move by Venezuela and Peru to grant asylum to Cubans "suspiciously coincides with the intensification of the hostility and threats of aggression by the United States against our country."

Referring to the Peruvian Embassy, the broadcast said: "From now on, the officials of that embassy will be only responsibile for anything that could happen there. We cannot protect embassies that do not cooperate in their own protection."

Earlier Dispute

In January, Venezuela recalled its ambassador to Cuba after police fired on groups seeking asylum at the Venezuelan and Peruvian embassies. "We feel that the right to asylum, which our country considers of first importance, is in jeopardy," Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano of Venezuela said then.

In Washington, a State Department official said that the United States would grant visas only to those Cubans who meet U.S. immigration laws. "They will be treated like anyone else," said the official, who asked not to be identified.

The United States has a special program under which political prisoners are granted entry visas, and some of those in the Peruvian Embassy may qualify, the official said. Otherwise, the granting of visas to the Cubans would depend on standard U.S. immigration regulations.

A spokesman for the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service said that the Cubans could apply for refugee status if they could get to the United States. The attorney general could let the Cubans into the country without visas, the spokesman said.

Quake Jolts Anchorage

ANCHORAGE, April 6 (AP) — An earthquake registering 5.2 on the Richter scale shook Anchorage early today. There were no immediate reports of damage or injuries from the quake, which was centered 80 miles east of Anchorage.

Soviet-Afghan Treaty Approved

NEW DELHI, April 6 (AP) — Afghanistan's ruling Revolutionary Council has approved a treaty permitting the Soviet Union to maintain temporarily a limited contingent of troops in the country, Radio Kabul has reported.

The broadcast monitored Friday evening in New Delhi also quoted President Karmal as saying his government would not take part in any talks to ease the crisis until external threats to the country ceased.

"Nothing will get off the ground unless and until all interferences, interventions, armed raids, training, supply of arms and other forms of subversive activities against the Afghan revolutionary government are completely stopped," he said.

"The terms of the [Soviet-Afghan] treaty have been approved by the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council at its recent meeting," the broadcast said.

A report from Moscow said the treaty, signed during a recent visit by Afghan elders, was ratified by the Soviet parliament on Friday.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

Japan Agency Said to Ask Military Speed-U

TOKYO, April 6 (UPI) — Japan's defense agency has sent the government a plan to speed expansion of the armed forces, Kyodo News Service reported today. Quoting agency sources, Kyodo said that, in response to suggestions from Washington, defense planners had moved up the completion date of a 1980-84 program to the end of fiscal 1983.

The program includes the purchase of 77 American F-15 fighters, 37 P-3C anti-submarine patrol planes, four E-2C airborne early warning systems, 39 ships, including five submarines, 300 tanks, and other equipment, Kyodo said.

The government has not yet announced its decision on the plan, which would dramatically increase Japan's defense spending. Kyodo said defense officials will meet Wednesday with Premier Masayoshi Ohira to present government approval. U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has been urging Japan to upgrade its armed forces.

Youth Gang Ransacks Resort in England

SCARBOROUGH, England, April 6 (AP) — More than 1,000 youths, mostly members or supporters of the "Mods" gang, ransacked a Yorkshire seaside town last night, smashing shop windows, setting fire to beach chairs and injuring three policemen.

Police said the trouble started after Scarborough's pubs closed. Scuffles broke out in the town center as the youths smashed windows in at least four shops and used broken beer bottles and torn-apart deck chairs to attack the police. Authorities arrested 106 youths on charges of assault and sent police patrols into the town today.

In recent years, at least one of Britain's youth gangs — such as Mods, Teds, Punks, Skinheads, or Ride Boys — has massed at a seaside resort every Easter. The Mods tend to see themselves as smartened-up leather-outfitted punks.

U.K. Drops 4 Blacks, Asians on Race Panel

LONDON, April 6 (Reuters) — Asian and West Indian community leaders were bitter today about a government decision to drop four black and Asian members from Britain's Commission for Racial Equality. The four have been outspoken critics of Conservative policies on race relations and plans to tighten immigration.

The four, and one white member of the commission, will be replaced when their three-year terms expire this month, the Home Office announced. No reasons were given. The decision came as racial tensions in the news following last Wednesday's rioting by hundreds of West Indian youths in Bristol.

Pakistani leader Sibghat Kadri said, "We have decided that no Asian or black will join [the commission]. We will refuse to cooperate with anyone who does will be treated like a leper in our community." Commission Chairman David Lane, a white, said there may have been overreaction to the move and that he hoped those dropped would be replaced by other blacks and Asians.

Tito Still Gravely Ill, But Pneumonia Abates

BELGRADE, April 6 (AP) — Doctors treating President Tito said today that his pneumonia had almost been defeated but that his grave condition was essentially unchanged.

The eight-doctor team said that the 87-year-old Yugoslav leader, undergoing daily kidney dialysis and that other, undescribed intensive care was being continued. They noted that he was still suffering from a high temperature first reported more than a week ago.

Marshal Tito developed kidney failure, heart weakness and internal bleeding after the amputation of his left leg on Jan. 20. The pneumonia was disclosed on Feb. 23.

U.S. Again Warns Tehran to Act or It Will Impose Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

tor Villalon, an Argentine, and Christian Bourget, both attorneys in a Paris law firm that has represented the Iranian government.

Mr. Villanon was said by U.S. officials to have written the purported conciliatory letter from President Carter to Ayatollah Khomeini. Mr. Villalon denied having done so.

Msgr. Capucci was released from an Israeli prison in 1977 after serving 3 years of a 12 year-sentence for smuggling arms. His religious group is in communion with the papacy, and last year he was assigned to Western Europe to oversee Melchite communities.

Last December, the Palestine Liberation Organization said the Vatican had prohibited him from accepting an Iranian government invitation to visit the hostages, but on Feb. 8 he met with them at the occupied embassy.

Council member Hojatoleslam Akbar Rafsanjani, meanwhile, was quoted by the Tehran newspaper Jomhori Islami as saying "the question of handing over the hostages to the Revolutionary Council is over." He used the Farsi word for "over," which also can be translated as meaning repudiated.

The interview was released after Mr. Rafsanjani had met with Ayatollah Khomeini, raising speculation that the ayatollah was against the transfer. Ayatollah Khomeini has said that the ultimate fate of the Americans should be decided by the Majlis (parliament). The Majlis is not expected to assemble until mid-May.

Meanwhile, President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr of Iran, in an interview published yesterday, condemned the militant Islamic students holding the hostages and warned the United States that the crisis could have "catastrophic consequences."

"It is by breaking the lines of dependence on the United States and not by holding hostages that we fight against imperialism," he told the Paris daily Le Monde.

"The United States must play fairly, adopt clear and unambiguous positions with regard to us, otherwise the Iranian-American crisis could have catastrophic consequences, as much for Iran as for all of humanity," he said.

Mr. Bani-Sadr told Le Monde correspondent Eric Rouleau in Tehran that the Revolutionary Council confirmed Thursday night its earlier decision to transfer the hostages "on the condition that the move is approved by Imam Khomeini."

He said the council asked only that President Carter clarify the terms of the message sent on Tuesday. "Mr. Carter told me that he understood that the future Iranian parliament had been charged with dealing with the hostages. 'Understand' is, in English, an ambiguous word. It doesn't necessarily mean that the United States admits the jurisdiction of our national assembly."

"Also, the American president informed me that he would suspend the measures that he had envisaged taking against Iran. There again, he did not indicate explicitly that he would renounce all pressure, all sanctions, all harsh declarations until the parliament's verdict."

Mr. Bani-Sadr was asked about statements from the militants indicating that they had agreed to negotiate over the hostages to the Revolutionary Council. He called the militants opportunists exploiting the White House to their situation "to deliver them to the highest bidder."

"They say, for example, that the transfer must not be made because the Americans are demanding it," the president said. "The United States, on the other hand, asks me to respect my promises in this regard."

In another development, Iran appeared set for a confrontation today as Baghdad and Tehran stepped up their verbal war. Iran gave an Iranian diplomat 24 hours to leave the country and said the order was in retaliation for the expulsion of one of its embassy staff from Tehran.

Soviet Aim At Iran Seen

(Continued from Page

lieve that the Americans, in the hope of offsetting Soviet gains in the Middle East, are putting their money on a one-man government.

A British diplomat with years' experience in Egypt and neighbors warned against counting on an orderly transfer of power in the event of Mr. Sadat's death or his removal from the presidency. In the diplomat's view, there are many subsurface political currents in Egypt and other Arab states that allow stability and order. Other qualified sources also maintained that clandestine Soviet operations elsewhere in the Middle East might go some way toward offsetting the establishment of strong political and military ties between Washington and Cairo.

He cited Soviet agitation in the Baluch, a people noted for their independence and martial skills, who are spread from Pakistan through Afghanistan to Iran. According to available information, the Russians have found it more difficult to foment a major able rebellion among the Baluch than they expected. In the immediate aftermath of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan it was reported that Soviet agents would help start a war of national liberation among the Baluch, to be followed by appeals to the Soviet Union to help the rebels for help.

It is estimated that 300 Soviet agents are working among the Baluch, chiefly in Afghanistan. Because of unsettled Iranian conditions there are no estimates of the number of Russians most often believed to have been infiltrated from the Moslem republics of the Soviet Central Asia, who are operating in Iran. The Pakistanis, who have given the Baluch a wider measure of autonomy than have neighboring governments, are confident that they can count on the group's loyalty.

Pentagon Fears Future Shortage Of New Nuclear Arms Material

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — The United States, believed to have the largest stockpile of atomic weapons in the world, could be running short of nuclear material to build the many new weapons the Pentagon thinks it may need.

That possibility is being studied by specialists in the Pentagon, the Department of Energy and the White House's National Security Council staff and Budget Office.

The problem is twofold. Many new atomic missile warheads will be needed during the next decade for weapons being developed, and that number could increase dramatically if U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting such arms collapse entirely.

Such a situation would put considerable strain on U.S. plants that produce atomic explosives.

According to a memorandum circulating in the agencies concerned, "without remedial actions, there will be insufficient special nuclear material to support the buildup the Department of Defense claims it will need."

Furthermore, the memo points out, because it takes longer to set up facilities for producing nuclear material than it does to produce the missiles or other weapons that carry it, decisions may have to be made soon.

A variety of courses of actions are being studied. If the answer is to build another huge nuclear reactor complex for turning out the special grade of plutonium that goes into atomic bombs and missiles, it could add several billion dollars more in the next 10 years to the cost of the next cycle in the arms race, informed sources say.

1950s Weapons

The United States is now believed to have more than 15,000 atomic weapons of all kinds — bombs for big B-52 bombers and smaller jets, warheads for thousands of large and small missiles and atomic artillery shells.

Many of these weapons are old, built in the 1950s. The study is looking into whether the nuclear material from a few Polaris missile submarines, soon to be retired, can be used for newer missiles, or if some old battlefield nuclear weapons from Europe similarly can be transformed. Some of this has been done in the past. How much is technically or tactically feasible for the new weapons is not yet clear, specialists say.

The three reactors at the huge U.S. government plant along the Savannah River in South Carolina turn out the bulk of the nuclear material used in weapons. These reactors are said to be operating at less than full capacity and production could be increased somewhat. There are also two unused reserve reactors at that plant. Another reactor, at Hanford, Wash., which produces plutonium for fuel, could produce weapons-grade material if a reprocessing facility there were reopened.

Officials estimate that it would take about three years to get the reserve facilities started up again at a cost of a few hundred million dollars each. It probably could double existing U.S. production capability, they say.

The concern is that this will not be enough if the United States decides to match the surge expected in Soviet atomic weaponry if the strategic arms limitation process falls through.

Missile Superiority

The Russians already have more ocean-spanning missiles than the United States. Because many of the Soviet missiles are bigger than the U.S. ones, they eventually could carry far more individual atomic bombs.

Intelligence estimates forecast that without a new SALT agreement, the Russians could send about 14,000 atomic warheads toward the United States by 1989, just using their land-based missiles. The "worst case' estimates are several thousand above that.

Even with SALT, however, the U.S. atomic arsenal is expanding more than is recognized.

Current U.S. plans call for building the huge MX land-based missile, which can carry 10 or more individual atomic warheads, plus Trident submarine missiles, air-launched Cruise missiles to be carried by B-52 bombers, ground-launched Cruise missiles to be deployed in Europe and 8-inch atomic artillery shells.

MX Expansion

If SALT collapses, an expansion of the MX force undoubtedly will be proposed. However, some government studies show that the program that could be in for the biggest and most aggressive expansion would be the air-launched Cruise missile, for which Boeing recently won a big Air Force contract.

These missiles, about 20 of which can be carried aloft by a B-52 and then aimed at targets 1,500 miles away, are the ones whose production could be most rapidly expanded. By using a modified version of one of the existing wide-bodied commercial jet airliners to carry the missiles, officials say studies show that about 6,000 of these jet-powered missiles could be added to the force in the next decade.

The new interagency study of nuclear production capabilities, which is to be completed next month, also will look at the pace of new weapons programs and whether older weapons can be retired more rapidly as part of the effort to match plans with capacity.

Electricity Demand in U.S. Grows Less Than Expected

By Anthony J. Parisi

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — A fundamental change is apparently taking place in the United States' appetite for electricity. Since 1974 Americans have been using far less electricity than the utility industry had expected, and now some analysts expect the rate of growth to slow even further in the future.

Such a trend would have substantial social and economic effects, including the following:

Since utilities would be spared the high cost of borrowing to build power generating plants, fewer rate increases would be needed. Although electricity costs would continue to rise, they would do so at a slower rate than had been expected.

The environment would benefit because less power production means less pollution. As some experts see it, the growth in pollution from power plants might be so slight that such long-range problems as the greenhouse effect — excessive heating of the earth's surface caused by a blanket of man-made carbon dioxide — would be avoided.

The bitter debate over nuclear power would ease. In the most optimistic projections, U.S. utilities would not have to order more nuclear plants.

Last year, U.S. electricity consumption rose only 2.8 percent, down sharply from the 7 percent annual rate of growth that the industry experienced until the early 1970s. So far this year, consumption has dropped by 1.4 percent.

One reason is that the mild winter reduced the needs of those who heat their homes with electricity. Even so, the degree and the persistence of the decrease have startled many experts.

As specialists described it, a general slowdown in economic growth, consumer acceptance of more efficient motors and other power-consuming equipment, competition from other forms of energy and a variety of other factors will spell sluggish electricity growth in the years ahead.

3 Percent Rise

Once, utilities assumed that the demand for power would always match the rate of 7 percent a year at which it had risen almost from the inception of their industry. But that assumption went awry after energy prices exploded in 1973 and 1974.

From 1973 through 1978, consumption rose barely 3 percent a year. Peak demand on any single day in the year — which determines how much generating capacity utilities must have on hand — also rose barely 3 percent during the period.

As a result, the United States has avoided the power shortages that many utility experts had predicted. Nationwide, the industry has twice as much generating capacity in reserve today as the 15-to-20 percent backup that traditionally had been deemed a prudent safety margin.

If the overall demand for electricity tapers off even more, the cost of power would rise more slowly because the utilities would not have to build as many power plants. A slowdown in power consumption would also mean that the utilities would burn less fuel and produce less waste than had been expected.

Cut Oil Use

Many analysts now suggest that growth may slow so much that the industry could meet its customers' power requirements in the year 2000 without ordering a single additional nuclear power plant. A few even think that some of the nuclear plants being built are unnecessary.

At the same time, these experts say, the utilities should still be able to reduce their oil consumption sharply. As they see it, coal would take over the bulk of the industry's fuel requirements, but fewer coal-fired plants would be needed if the current growth in demand prevailed.

Last year, according to the Department of Energy, electric utilities used about 1.4 million barrels of oil a day, down from 1.7 million in 1978. The United States as a whole consumed 19.2 million, importing 8.2 million of that total.

The department's figures also show that, for the first time since nuclear power plants began commercial U.S. operations, coal made substantial inroads into both nuclear fuel's and oil's share of the utility market.

The number of kilowatt hours made from coal rose 10 percent from the 1978 figure. Electricity made from oil, which was in short supply early in the year, fell 17 percent. That made from nuclear energy dropped almost 8 percent.



United Press International

NEW BABY, NEW JOB — U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Miller, left, visited Sibley Hospital in Washington last week for an unusual ceremony. Barely 18 hours after his wife gave birth to a boy, Curtis Hessler, right, was sworn in by Mr. Miller as assistant secretary of the Treasury. His wife, Christine, holds Bible for swearing-in — and son, Alexander.

Arms Cache Seized Near Chicago

Puerto Rican Rebel Suspects Held in U.S.

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

CHICAGO, April 6 (NYT) — Police in Evanston, Ill., have seized a large cache of weapons and arrested 11 persons, including Carlos Torres, an alleged leader of the FALN Puerto Rican guerrilla organization, after responding to a report that a suspicious looking group of joggers was making repeated visits to a parked van.

A spokesman for the FBI said that the arrests on Friday included Mr. Torres; his wife, Marie Hayde, who was also listed as a fugitive, and Ida Luz Rodriguez, who has been sought as a material witness in several bombings.

In Washington, FBI officials said yesterday that it was too early to assess the importance of the arrests in Chicago, especially because several of the 11 persons arrested had not yet been identified.

A spokesman for the bureau said that the persons arrested probably constituted the leadership of Puerto Rican separatist activities based in Chicago. But the spokesman said it was likely that other Puerto Rican extremists were still at large in other cities.

On Most Wanted List

Mr. Torres had become one of the FBI's 10 most wanted fugitives because of his alleged involvement in a number of bombings by the Fuerzas Armadas de Liberacion Nacional, or Armed Forces of National Liberation, including the January, 1975, bombing of the historic Fraunces Tavern in New York. Four customers were killed and 55 were injured in the explosion that demolished the restaurant during the lunch hour.

An FBI official in Washington said that the FALN, which seeks independence for Puerto Rico, is suspected of a role in more than 100 bombings in Chicago, New York, Washington and Newark that caused five deaths, 80 injuries and more than $3.5 million of damage in recent years.

The most recent attack for which the organization took credit involved the armed invasion of the Carter-Mondale campaign offices here and the George Bush campaign office in New York on March 15.

In the attack here, the intruders pilfered files containing the names, addresses and telephone numbers of supporters of the Carter-Mondale ticket, ripped telephone cables from the walls and spray-painted Puerto Rican nationalist slogans on the walls.

The Evanston attack began Friday afternoon, when an armed couple entered the Budget Rent-A-Car office and stole a van, according to James Ingram, the agent in charge of the FBI Field Office here.

Security officers saw the van parked on the campus of Northwestern University. The Evanston police then set up a stakeout and arrested two armed persons who returned to the van.

A short time later a resident of a neighborhood adjacent to the university called police to report what she thought was suspicious activity — a group of people in jogging suits repeatedly running up to and into a parked van, then emerging a short time later and jogging away. The resident said she doubted that the people were really joggers when she saw one light a cigarette.

The police went to the van and discovered a large quantity of handguns and rifles and later called the FBI, Mr. Ingram said. The nine persons, who carried no identification, were arrested after refusing to divulge their names, he said. They were charged with illegal possession of weapons. None made a statement other than to shout: "Free Puerto Rico."

U.S. Governors to Weigh Federal-Funds Proposal

States May Offer Aid in Economy Control

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, April 6 (NYT) — In a move that would have been considered audacious two years ago, an affiliate of the National Governors Conference is preparing to circulate a proposal that the states take over from the federal government part of the burden of controlling the economy.

The proposal is based on the perception that the federal government has been doing a poor job in the economic area in recent years and that the states could be more flexible and selective in applying such aid as countercyclical funds for jobs and public works designed to alleviate a recession.

Although the proposal does not have the endorsement of any official body and is to be circulated to state officials only for consideration, it is part of a new assertiveness on the part of the states. This has appeared as the federal government has found itself overburdened with responsibilities and faced with declining revenues and growing pressure to balance the budget. The states, on the other hand, have improved their relative fiscal positions.

The Council of State Planning Agencies, an affiliate of the governors conference, has been publishing a series of studies in which, according to the council's associate director, Michael Barker, "we argue that the states must take on added responsibilities for their economic performance, and rely less, if at all, on badly designed and often clumsily administered federal programs."

Stabilization Funds

One of the studies: "Inflation and Unemployment: Surviving the 1980s," asserts that much federal assistance has had the opposite effect from what was intended because it was distributed at the wrong time or to the wrong places. The study, to be published in a paperback book, was written by Roger Vaughan, an economist who is assistant vice president at Citibank in New York.

One of the study's proposals is that the states create stabilization funds that would accumulate revenues in boom periods and spend the money on public works, public employment and training and other antirecessionary projects in economic slowdowns.

"So long as we rely on White House or congressional action to combat the twin problems of recession and inflation, we are assured of continued confusion," the study says. "It is time to rethink the way we have stratified the allocation of responsibility for economic policy among the different layers of government."

The study acknowledges that only the federal government can make monetary policy, but it says that the states, with budgets and programs that have important national impact, can do much to improve fiscal policy and the way in which it is applied.

In the past, most states have acted without regard to the effect their policies would have nationally on inflation and recession. Last year several states cut taxes or gave voters refunds from surpluses that they had accumulated just at the time that the nation was headed into a new inflationary period, thereby causing more inflation.

The timing of much of the federal countercyclical aid has been counterproductive, the study says, because it takes so long for the administration and Congress to approve and distribute it.

Outspoken Nun Re-Elected in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UPI) — The Sisters of Mercy of the Union said Friday that they had overwhelmingly re-elected as head of the order Sister Theresa Kane, who publicly urged Pope John Paul II to include women "in all ministries of our church."

Her remarks to the pope during his Washington visit last October were both praised and condemned by Roman Catholics. John Paul has stated his opposition to the ordination of women as priests. In a speech after being re-elected, Sister Kane said, "I will continue to speak, to speak the truth as I see it, as I believe it in my heart."

Sister Kane, who is also head of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, was re-elected to a new four-year term as administrator general of the Sisters of Mercy of the Union on the first ballot, an official of the order said.

U.S. Fire Unchecked; Low Manpower Cited

TULSA, Okla., April 6 (UPI) — A manpower shortage here yesterday forced firefighters to allow a city block of 200 apartments burn to the ground while they tried to prevent the wind-fanned blaze from spreading.

Officials said there were not enough men to try to extinguish the blaze, so firemen were ordered to contain fires ignited up to 800 yards away by blowing embers. Fire Chief Stanley Hawkins said he has "petitioned the city for years to let us hire more firemen, afraid this sort of fire would happen."

Collision in India Kills 9

NEW DELHI, April 6 (UPI) — Nine members of a theatrical company were killed yesterday in a head-on collision between their bus and a truck in the Sanglee district, 140 miles south of Bombay, India's Press Trust reported.

Some Not Subject to Review

CIA Admits Uneven Policy On Writings of Ex-Agents

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — The CIA acknowledged at a secret congressional briefing last month that it has allowed the writings and speeches of a number of former CIA officials to go uncensored while pressing court action against others more critical of the agency.

CIA officials admitted that they are worried about the impression of unfairness arising from their review system, but maintained that some former officials can be trusted more readily than others.

The CIA's censorship practices have come under scrutiny as the result of a sweeping Supreme Court decision upholding the secrecy agreements that the CIA requires of its employees and also imposes on them after they leave the agency.

The briefing for the House Intelligence Committee was held in executive session March 6 at the CIA's request, but an abridged transcript was finally prepared for public release at the urging of Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis.

Rep. Aspin said in an interview that the CIA softened one exchange in the testimony slightly, but that the transcript still shows that the agency appears to have "a very arbitrary and capricious system."

'Old-Boy Network'

"It also gives the impression, if not the fact, of their going after the CIA's critics and leaving the old-boy network alone," Rep. Aspin said. "We have, in essence, an operation here that raises more questions that it answers."

The CIA's censorship rules are so broad that they could be construed to cover even casual remarks, according to a copy submitted to the House committee. They require employees and former employees to submit "all writings and scripts or outlines of oral presentations intended for nonofficial publication, including works of fiction," to the CIA's Publications Review Board if they make "any mention of intelligence data or activities."

Publication, in turn, is defined as "communicating information to one or more persons." As a civil-liberties lawyer put it, that could cover "even letters to your mother."

The chairman of the CIA's Publications Review Board, Herbert Hetu, acknowledged at the briefing that it is impossible to check on everything that former CIA officials write or say. "There are a lot of things that take place, you know, that we just can't keep track of," he told the committee. "People go on talk shows, make extemporaneous speeches, and all sorts of things."

Works Disapproved

He said that the review board, established in 1976, had gone over 198 manuscripts in the past three years, most of them magazine articles, and disapproved only three — two by current CIA employees and one by a former employee. Four other manuscripts were withdrawn.

CIA regulations specify that approval for publication "will not be denied solely because the subject matter may be embarrassing to or critical of the agency." Mr. Hetu has said that the CIA tries to be scrupulous about that and that many of the manuscripts approved have been quite critical.

He and the other CIA officials at the briefing acknowledged, however, that they do not review the newspaper columns written by Cord Meyer and Tom Braden, the novels of Howard Hunt, or the university lectures on the CIA by Lyman Kirkpatrick. All are former officials of the agency.

Thus far, the CIA has pressed court action against three CIA veterans accused of not submitting their work for pre-publication review. The government won the first case, involving a book called "Decent Interval" by Frank Snepp, with a U.S. Supreme Court ruling Feb. 19. Mr. Snepp has been ordered to turn over to the government the $120,000 he earned from the book, and he cannot publish, without CIA clearance, two other manuscripts that he has been working on.

Other Cases

The other two cases, still in preliminary stages, involve breach-of-contract suits against John Stockwell, the author of an expose of the CIA's operations in Angola in 1975-76, and Philip Agee, who helped to write two books exposing the names of CIA agents in Europe and Africa.

CIA officials at the House briefing acknowledged a certain discomfiture over the fact that legal actions have been taken only against the CIA's critics.

"This is something that does indeed concern us," Ernest Mayerfeld, a CIA lawyer, testified. "What worries us most in this area is the impression we create by going after Snepp and not going after Cord Meyer."

The government did not allege in the Snepp case that he had disclosed any classified information in his book. The Supreme Court held that this was not necessary to hold him liable for not submitting his manuscript.

Competition for Students Lowers Selectivity in U.S.

By Gene I. Maeroff

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — Spurred by increasing competition for students, colleges and universities in the United States are becoming less selective, accepting applicants whose test scores and class standing would not have qualified them in past years.

"When you go into the ninth grade, they give you a big spiel about how tough it is going to be to get into college, and they tell you that you will have to study a lot," Kevin Power, a senior at Clifton, N.J., High School, said recently. "Actually, it's not that hard to get into the college you want."

Like thousands of other students around the country, Mr. Power was sure enough of his thesis to apply at only two schools. The University of Dayton and the University of Hartford accepted him. He will attend Dayton.

Apparently, a highly selective admissions policy is becoming a luxury that only a small, elite group of private colleges and universities can afford. While a small number of students wait anxiously for the date in mid-April when the schools of the Ivy League and similar colleges mail out their acceptance letters, there is no such pressure on the vast majority of young people.

Not only has the number of high school graduates begun to decline, but the proportion of them going on to college has also stopped expanding in some parts of the country. Moreover, the lure of lower tuitions at publicly supported institutions has intensified competition at private colleges.

On the average, four out of five applicants at public and private four-year institutions are now being accepted, according to a report last fall by the College Entrance Examination Board and the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers. At 9 out of 10 two-year colleges, every applicant is accepted.

Meanwhile, scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test have continued to drop. From 1969 to 1979 the averages fell to 427 from 461 on the verbal section and to 467 from 488 on the mathematics section. In addition, from 1972 to 1979 the proportion of college-bound students in the 600-to-800 range — 800 is the highest score — declined to 7 percent from 11 percent on the verbal section and to 15 percent from 17 percent on the mathematics section.

There are few statistics available upon which to determine changes in admissions selectivity over the years. In the survey by the College Board and registrars' organization, however, 32 percent of the liberal arts colleges conceded that they were less selective now than in 1970 while only 20 percent described themselves as more selective now.

Furthermore, experts predict that, as the number of high school graduates declines in the 1980s, selectivity will become even less strict and no more than a few dozen institutions will be able to remain truly selective.

'Distorted View'

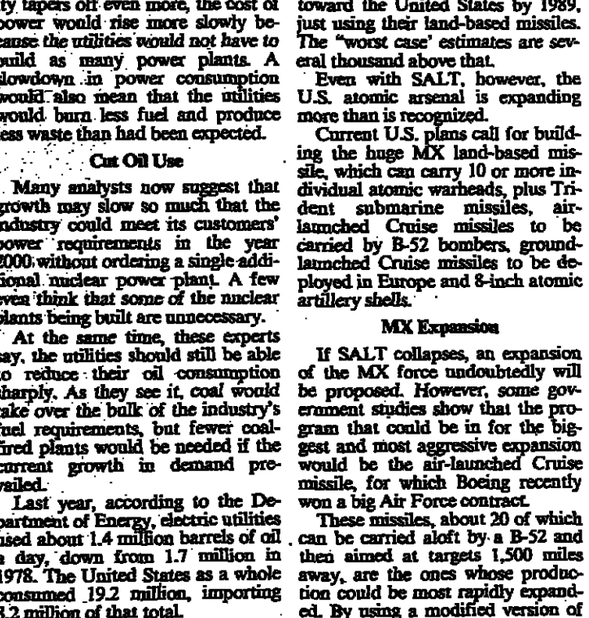
"If we are talking about the 1.5 million new students going to college each year, the bulk of them get in where they want to go," said Steven Ivens, research director of the College Board. "We tend to get a distorted view of this in the Northeast because of the Ivies and their high level of selectivity."

Harvard is one of the most selective institutions in the country, having accepted only 2,249 of 13,089 applicants for the freshman class last year, a rate of 18 percent, followed by 21 percent at Princeton and 24 percent at Yale.

But at the other end of the spectrum, 90.6 percent of the nation's two-year community colleges accept anyone who applies, as do 20 percent of all public four-year institutions, including such widely known universities as Nebraska and Ohio State.

Most students are so certain of being accepted by the college of their choice that 38.5 percent of the country's current freshmen applied only to the institution they are attending, according to an annual survey sponsored by the American Council on Education. In addition, 16.5 percent applied to only two colleges.

Among four-year institutions that consider themselves selective, 25.4 percent of the private schools and 33 percent of public schools accepted more than 90 percent of their applicants for the class entering in the fall of 1978, according to the College Board survey.



Associated Press

BEARING THE LITTER — Easter traveler trudges through trash at a Paris Metro station. Paris' 900 subway sweepers are in third week of a wage strike. They demand a raise of 17 percent and have been offered 2.25 percent.

SONESTA



Experience the elegance and excitement of the famed French Quarter during your stay at the deluxe Royal Sonesta on Bourbon Street. Our luxurious guest rooms and exceptional gourmet cuisine is the finest in New Orleans. Stay in New Orleans Sonesta Style

For reservations call your travel agent, Sonesta Instant Reservations in:

Amsterdam	(020) 25 65 42
Frankfurt	(0611) 28 43 88
London	(01) 628 3451
Paris	(01) 079 17 17
Zurich	(01) 302 08 57

ROYAL SONESTA HOTEL
300 Bourbon Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

The American Express Card

welcome at Sonesta Hotels.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Monday, April 7, 1980

Iran: Enough

Now Easter has passed. The U.S. hostages in Tehran were seized on Nov. 4. That's long enough. There is no need now to second-guess the policy by which President Carter has tried to extricate them over the last five months but there is a need to look reality in the face. If things are in fact the way they appear, the administration's policy of alternating sanctions and concessions has failed. The hostages are not free, not even transferred to the ostensible government of Iran. Prospects for their liberty, or transfer, by a continuance of the present policy are dim. The United States, far from earning respect for its restraint and forbearance, is increasingly seen as a country that shrinks from asserting what even its enemies recognize as a legitimate interest in protecting its diplomats from a mob.

The latest sequence of negotiations between Washington and Tehran puts the issue beyond argument. The United States has made concessions of the sort one might expect from a nation that had lost a war. Each concession has been met with a demand for another. The divisions and disputes within Iran that are responsible for the impasse seem almost self-perpetuating. It is a moot point whether Iranians who draw political profit and emotional gratification from the holding of the hostages and from the negotiating over them have any intention of letting them go.

* * *

Meanwhile, the condition of the hostages worsens. Suicide attempts, punitive solitary confinements and continuous harassment and psychological pressuring of some prisoners are reported. Not all of the captives are accounted for. Even under the best circumstances — "best" is an odd word in this context — it is said that at least a couple of months will have to pass before there can be a testing of the Iranians' promise to have their as-yet-unelected parliament consider the freeing of the hostages. In those months these prisoners would continue to be subjected to terrible maltreatment.

So enough. A review of policy is unavoidable. Until now the premise has been that a calculated show of flexibility and moderation on the U.S. side would induce a matching response on the other side. But this has not happened. A remarkable and far-reaching set of U.S. concessions, ranging from abstention from force through the suspension of new pressures to the acceptance of an official gag, has not freed the prisoners. The only reasonable conclusion is that this string of diplomacy has been played out. Its limitations have, we believe, been demonstrated and proven to most Americans. In the common international view, too, the United States has been sorely tried: It has acted in a responsible and mature way and for its pains it has received only humiliation and a demand for further humiliation — still with no assurance that the hostages will be released.

* * *

A new approach is required, one arising from the recognition that U.S. moderation, rather than subtly helping the less fanatic players in Tehran, has been commandeered by the radicals. U.S. restraint has undercut the argument of those making it in Tehran that it is more in Iran's interest to release the hostages than to hold them. Restraint has served the radicals' claim that it is not only safe but profitable to take advantage of the United States. This argument must be rebutted — for the sake of the prisoners and for the sake of U.S. interests extending far beyond Iran.

Fresh sanctions are evidently being weighed by the administration. Good. They should be applied. The United States should spare no effort to find new ways, involving foreigners as well as Americans, to raise the cost of Iranian criminality. The additional pressures the administration considers should not be ambiguous, indirect or in slow motion. They should be direct and consequential. Moreover, there should be no halt or hesitation in applying these pressures until the captives are released. Iranian defiance has bankrupted the earlier notion of nourishing the efforts of those Iranians trying to work from within to free the prisoners. Those efforts deserve appreciation; their authors' weakness forces the United States to take another course.

For a man of Jimmy Carter's gentle philosophy, nothing could be more personally wrenching than to embark on a policy of escalating open-ended pressure. What Iran's conduct compels him to decide, however, is how else he can effectively assert the U.S. interest in saving the prisoners and the self-respect of the United States.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'We're Merely Kidnappers and Extortionists. The Shah Was a Criminal.'

Mayaguez Revisited

Debate on Hostages: The Military Option

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Talking to people about the Iran crisis, you find, along with the frustration and rawness, a growing readiness to question Jimmy Carter's categorical rejection of a military option.

There are a couple of levels of concern. The first is evoked by Ronald Reagan's suggestion that, though circumstances have changed, perhaps a show of force right after Nov. 4 would have freed the hostages. This is easy for Reagan and others to say: They do not have to deliver. But people I talk to are a good deal less willing now to dismiss this possibility. They discount that a vigorous threat or an actual rescue attempt might have jeopardized the hostages' lives. Consent grows for the proposition that because everyone knows the Russians would answer an embassy seizure with tanks by teatime, their embassy would not be seized.

Shrinking

There is a second, broader level of concern: that military passivity, besides tempting other would-be hostage takers, contributes to a perception of the United States by friends and foes alike as a country shrinking from its responsibilities as a world power. The seizure of hostages (including the U.S. ambassador) in Colombia and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan are increasingly seen as acts whose perpetrators might have paused if Carter had responded more firmly in Tehran.

I don't find these particular connections convincing. But a lot of people who might have brushed off any hard cause-and-effect linkage a few months ago now seem readier to accept (as I would) that the calculations of would-be terrorists and aggressors are affected, marginally at least, by their readings of what the traffic will bear.

At one point, Carter appeared to be picking up signals like these. "When something happens and it endangers our national security, or when something happens that threatens our stature in the world, or when American people are endangered by the actions of a foreign country or just 40 sailors on the Mayaguez," Carter said in the second debate with Gerald Ford in 1976, "we have to move aggressively and quickly to rescue them." He was referring to President Ford's dispatch of an armed force, from which 41 Americans were lost, to rescue the (40) crewmen on a merchant ship that had been seized off Cambodia.

The other day, however, Carter took another tack, one he has take through the Iran crisis and, for th matter, through his whole preside cy. In his interview with M Greenfield, he needled Ford for lo ing more Americans than he sav in the Mayaguez incident and he licited appreciation for passing the "temptation" of using milita action to win popularity. He said had forsworn force "altogether" Iran and Afghanistan, and boast that he has lost no American liv in combat — "the first time in years that that has happened."

The Carter we see is the Car we get. At this point in his admin tration it is idle to expect either policy change on Iran — the clo can't be turned back to Nov. 4, an way — or a personality change is, by the way precisely this feel that Carter's responses are rooted event-proof basic values and sy dromes that makes even many his supporters gulp. Yet, obvious they may seem to some, the sumptions lying behind his rema on the use of force are worth ing, especially since he does show public signs of having e mined them.

The short-term arithmetic d count: 41 (military men) dead, (civilians) saved. But the long-te mathematics also counts: the eff on other decisions made at ot places and times.

'Temptation'

Using force may be an easy po ical "temptation," but it can also a hard political duty. Denying o self what Carter calls "transie popularity — as distinguished, sumably, from the nation's d gratitude — may or may not p duce the right policy.

To forswear force publicly i crisis may convey to the adver an element of good will useful negotiation, or it may simply s vey flabbiness. Carter seems no concede there's an argument, least in the area of tactics.

A president who boasts he not lost a soldier in combat is ing a statement about his relig convictions and his fidelity to anti-Vietnam constituency mentality that helped elect him. he is also betraying a disregard the chance that others may read words as an invitation to steal United States blind.

It was silly for so many Am cans to greet Mayaguez, as they as an instant fix of the pride position lost in the Vietnam Wa is no less silly for Carter to ex personal virtue to produce nati reward.

©1980, The Washington Post.

Carter's 'Good News' Strategy

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — From "Showboat" days on, lyricists and pining lovers have only been able to hope that "maybe Tuesday will be my good news day." But a U.S. president, especially a noncampaigning president, can help manage the news to insure happy primary-election Tuesday by feeding the voters upbeat information on their way to the polls.

Jimmy Carter's "good news" strategy in 1980 is a textbook case in the manipulation of public opinion by a White House politician.

Much has been made of Carter's early-morning Oval Office announcement last Tuesday of a "positive step" toward release of the U.S. hostages in Iran, beamed across the country by television in time to catch the voters in Wisconsin and Kansas at their breakfast-tables and before they cast their votes.

Key Matters

But a look back over the past 10 weeks of the 1980 political season shows something even more interesting: a clear pattern of pre-primary "news" created by the White House to shape a positive public perception of the president's handling of key matters of voter concern.

There have been many "exclusive" interviews given to news outlets in the primary states themselves, like the self-serving interview Carter granted the Milwaukee Journal last week. In it, he used the privileged sanctuary of the Oval Office to accuse his challenger of taking "demagogic" positions on economic and foreign policy.

But even more interesting are the occasions on which Carter has made national "news" on the eve of important contests with Edward M. Kennedy. Here is a partial listing:

● On Sunday, Jan. 20, the day before the Iowa caucuses, Carter makes his first appearance as president on "Meet the Press," and announces that he will insist that U.S. athletes boycott the Moscow Olympics unless the Soviet Union pulls its troops out of Afghanistan.

He also says that he will press ahead with economic sanctions against Iran, in order to speed release of the hostages.

● On Sunday, Feb. 24, two days before the New Hampshire primary, Carter takes two moves to counter negative news of a sharp increase in the inflation rate and a statement from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini that the hostages will not be released before April. He returns from Camp David to tell White House reporters there is no cause for "extreme pessimism" about the hostages and convenes an unusual Sunday meeting to review budgetary and economic policy against inflation.

● The next day, he invites the U.S. Olympic hockey team which has just upset the Soviet Union to the White House — a television spectacular for the night before the first primary.

● On the March 2 weekend preceding the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries, Carter moves to take command of the inflation issue.

The Sunday papers report Carter has ordered $20 billion in budget cuts; the Monday papers have him urging business to exercise price restraint; and the Tuesday papers speak, for the first time, of a balanced budget for fiscal 1981. Late on the night before the primary, Carter seeks to head off another problem by acknowledging that a "communications error" led the United States to cast an erroneous vote against Israel in the UN Security Council.

● On the weekend of March 9, preceding three Southern primaries, there is marvelous news that the U.S. hostages will be transferred immediately out of the custody of the militants — followed by the shock of the transfer being blocked. Carter reacts by accusing Iran of reneging on its pledge.

● On the weekend of March 16, before the Illinois primary, with budget cuts and Iran in a holding pattern, White House officials disclose that Carter will issue "very tough" new guidelines on sales of high-technology products to the Soviet Union because its troops are still in Afghanistan.

● In the days preceding the worrisome March 25 New York and Connecticut primaries, Carter announces plans for future talks with the leaders of Israel and Egypt, takes the Iranian hostage case back to the World Court, sends his top aide, Hamilton Jordan, to Panama to negotiate the removal of the exiled shah of Iran to Egypt for surgery, and holds a White House ceremony to mark the approaching anniversary of the Egyptian-Israeli accord of 1979.

Not Enough

But it is not enough — and when the twin losses to Kennedy occur. Carter's campaign chairman complains, "There's been no good news for 10 days."

With Wisconsin and Kansas approaching, the White House moves to correct the error. Carter signs a new budget, showing the biggest projected surplus in history, instead of the previously estimated deficit. He sets a March 31 deadline for the transfer of the hostages, on pain of stiff new sanctions. The Monday papers report "growing optimism" on the hostage situation, and, as the polls open, Carter himself goes on television to report a "positive step."

And — guess what? Another Tuesday turns out to be his good news day.

©1980, The Washington Post.

Reviving Camp David

You would never know it from their strained approach to the event, but a gathering of the leaders of Egypt, Israel and the United States should be a celebration. These countries are, or should be, fervent allies in a stormy region. If they don't stand together, they will surely sink in the sands separately.

Uniquely in the Moslem Middle East, President Sadat believes that the Arab quarrels with Israel are trivial beside the danger of Soviet encirclement. Undaunted by the fate of the shah of Iran and the obvious risks to himself and his country, Sadat has matched his policy to his perception. He has embraced Israel and made himself unashamedly dependent on the wisdom and aid of the United States. Such a leader deserves reassurance, after the bungling of recent months, that U.S. diplomacy values his commitment and will not again depreciate the Camp David process with petty appeasements of its opponents.

Prime Minister Begin, too, deserves better than he has recently received when, next week, he follows Sadat to Washington. His present approach to the Palestinians is unwise and dangerous, but hardly moreso than that of the U.S. allies or, occasionally, of the United States. Camp David is a three-legged stool that will not stand without the support of Israel, including its responsible hardliners. They may underestimate the chances of peace in the West Bank, as they did the chances with Egypt. But Israel will pursue a more conciliatory path only if the case for it is made by a United States whose vision and support they trust.

* * *

Crudely put, Egypt's diplomacy is what the United States now offers as a model to much of the Middle East, and Israel's concessions are an inducement. That is the essential spirit of Camp David; those who truly reject that accord make themselves the opponents of U.S. purpose. If Camp David is to be built upon, its three partners need to do it jointly, not in separate approaches to those opponents.

Camp David promised Palestinians five years of ill-defined "autonomy," during which rival claims to sovereignty in the West Bank would be negotiated. By energetically implanting segregated Israeli settlements in that region, Israel seeks to change its character and to make its division or transfer impossible. That is one clear threat to the spirit of Camp David.

Sadat's failure to interest Jordan and the Palestinians in the negotiations, even on a conditional basis, also threatens the accord. His defiance of the Arab world has been admirable, but he should not pretend that his isolation is mainly caused by Israel. However stingy and self-defeating the Israeli approach to "autonomy," it begins to recognize the legitimacy of some Palestinian claims and has not been reciprocated.

* * *

Here then is an obvious place to improve the Camp David environment. The main issues of the moment are defining "autonomy" and halting the Israeli settlement of the West Bank. The United States is right to regard the settlements as an obstacle to negotiation. But the refusal of Jordan and the Palestinians to join the talks are also obstacles.

The two could, in fact, be usefully connected: let Jordan and the West Bankers know that the best way to protect their claims of sovereignty against Israeli settlement for at least five years is to join the negotiations. Israel should be pressed to offer to halt the settlement — as soon as they do join. Then the blame for deterioration in the Camp David process would shift to the true "rejectionists," and the Camp David partners would have rid themselves of a destructive tension.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Ethiopian-Somali Tensions

By Victor Perry

DUSA MAREB, Somalia — The Ethiopian jets swooped low over this dusty Somali border town and a neighboring village, Mataban, in the noon hours of three successive days recently, and bombed and strafed.

Formations of four and six MiG-21s, Sukhois and F-5s aimed their fire both at military installations and at obvious civilian targets — a schoolyard buzzing with children, an open-air market and a crowded watering hole just outside of town. They dumped 250-kilogram incendiary bombs on a thatched-roof eating house, killing 25 people. The civilian casualty total alone is over 50.

The town is nearly empty now. Most people spend their days in the bush, and come home at night when the danger of attack has passed.

Spent rocket casings and bomb fragments are scattered all over, Lt. Col. Ahmad Hassan, a Somali Army training officer who knows some Russian, reads the Cyrillic inscriptions on the fragments and announces that the Ethiopians' Soviet-supplied ammunition is of recent — 1978-1979 — vintage.

Nor is it clear that the attack pilots were all Ethiopian. The Somalis claim to have hard evidence that some of the Ethiopian Air Force MiG pilots converse in Spanish, Russian and Bulgarian, besides Amharic, during operations.

The Somalis have two possible explanations for these attacks, which took place on March 15, 16 and 17. Back in Mogadishu, 500 kilometers to the south, government officials postulate that the Ethiopians and Russians thought U.S.-Somali negotiations over the use of the Berbera air and naval facility were beginning on March 15. The Russians, according to this theory, hope to deter U.S. public opinion from involving U.S. forces in a "hot war" zone.

Retaliation?

In Dusa Mareb, on the other hand, local officials suggest that the raids could have been Ethiopia's way of retaliating for recent Somali guerrilla attacks deep inside the Ogaden.

Both explanations seem plausible. Ethiopian leader Col. Mengistu has already expressed his displeasure with a U.S. strategic presence in Berbera. And the prospect of increased Western arms aid for the Somali Army must distress the Ethiopians. As things now stand, no anti-aircraft guns are to be found in the flat, open desert around Dusa Mareb, and the Somali Air Force's few remaining MiGs are being held back for more critical battles. But the Ethiopians haven't forgotten the drubbing they took in the Ogaden in mid-1977 from a small, but disciplined and well-equipped Somali force, before the Cubans arrived and Col. Mengistu rallied his shattered army with extensive Soviet aid.

As for Somali guerrilla activity in Ogaden, Western Somali Liberation Front Secretary Gen. Abdullah Hassan Mahmoud said that in a March 16 battle at Babile, in a mountainous area between the Ogaden towns of Harer and [illegible] forces from WSLF's Ahmad [illegible] division had inflicted heavy casualties — 200 dead, 500 wounded on a force of two and a half Ethiopian infantry battalions.

Other heavy battles took place during the past two weeks near Jijiga Bur and Shaigosh in the Ogaden. And guerrilla activity in Ogaden appears to be increasing. The Ethiopians expel more Somalis from their territory. These Somalis are sending their families at the rate of 2,000 persons a day into teeming refugee camps scattered over Somalia. The men stay to fight the Western Somali and [illegible] Abo Liberation Fronts.

WSLF, the principal movement, claims to control 70 percent of the Ogaden. It can't take and hold towns because the Cubans support them (it says there are three Cuban armored formations around Harer and five around Harer) and Ethiopian aircraft control the skies.

It is this Ethiopian mastery of the skies which has led WSLF to give up any attempt to gather and protect its own local civilian population, and the latter are therefore fleeing Ethiopia's new scorched-earth policy and pouring into Somalia.

No Solution

About 160 kilometers to the north of here, the old Italian-vintage road linking Mogadishu and Addis Ababa reminds one of the colonial days when the European powers carved up Ethiopian emperor caused endless trouble by drawing borders quite arbitrarily. At this juncture, no feasible solution to Somali-Ethiopian tensions is in sight. Indeed, the situation is deteriorating.

This would be so even if there were no new great power influences and alliances to complicate the picture. But the United States can no longer escape the necessity of a strategic presence in and around the Horn of Africa.

Washington will have to learn to live with and understand Somali sense of injustice if it is to build a viable relationship with Mogadishu.

©1980, International Herald Tribune.

— Letters —

Pasolini's Murder

I should like to address myself to the review of Rene Kalisky's "La Passion selon Pier-Paolo Pasolini" by Thomas Quinn Curtiss (IHT, March 20).

It seems clear that Curtiss uses the review to put forth some definite opinions on both the life and the work of Pasolini that warrant clarification. First of all, Curtiss refers to "a short-lived campaign to prove that [Pasolini's] murder was a political assassination." As recently as 1978, Franco Citi made specific declarations to that effect when here in Ibiza for the celebration of a weeklong homage to the poet and cinematographer. While the Spanish press did not choose to publish his statements at that time, some months later one Spanish weekly did. I personally had the opportunity to discuss the matter with Citi during his stay here on the island and the evidence which he presented at that time, although largely theoretical, appeared to be logical and plausible. We, of course, cannot judge the matter without more complete and objective information. However, it does appear to be unreasonable for any writer to dismiss the thesis as a "campaign" and certainly it was not "short-lived."

The general tone of the Curtiss review appears to attempt to make ridiculous the "betrayal" and possible "martyrdom" of Pasolini. Again, this suggests that Curtiss is unfamiliar with the poetry of Pasolini. Two poems in particular might clarify for him the possible justification of the metaphoric line taken by Kalisky. May I suggest that Curtiss look again at "Le cenere di Gramsci" and in particular at "Comico." Considered in the light of these two pieces, the general thesis of his review smacks of a vulgar interpretation of the Pasolini contribution both to literature and the cinema.

JERRY HOKE.

Ibiza, Spain.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
April 7, 1905

LAHORE — Lady Curzon, wife of the Viceroy, had a narrow escape during the earthquake on Tuesday. A falling chimneystack of the Viceregal Lodge crashed through the roof and demolished a bed in the room immediately above that in which she was sleeping. By great good fortune its progress was arrested there. And in Lahore, considering the number of heavy domes, slender minarets and cupolas poised on light columns that characterize the city, it is wonderful that the destruction is not much more serious. The town hall was stripped of all its outer ornaments, the staircases were choked with debris and in front and on both sides the building was surrounded by broken bricks and cupolas.

Fifty Years Ago
April 7, 1930

MOSCOW — Dictator Josef Stalin has called a halt on violence and other excesses by overzealous communists and officials in the Soviet drive to communize Russian farms. At the same time, Emilian Yaroslavski, head of the society of the Godless, predicted that the churches of the world could lose millions of their adherents by their attack on the anti-Soviet religious policy, and the government gave new indication of seeking to accomplish in four years its five-year-plan of making the Soviet Union a self-sustaining industrial unit. The five-year program, begun in October, 1928, envisaged the rationing of grain at home so that exports could be increased and machinery imported.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

John Hay Whitney, Chairman
Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, Co-Chairmen

Lee W. Huebner, Publisher
Mort Rosenblum, Editor
William R. Holden, Robert K. McCabe, Walter N. Wells, Deputy Editors
Stephen Klaidman, Chief Editorial Writer

International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112, 179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex. Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. In U.S.A. — Subscription price $235 yearly. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
© 1980 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Commission Paritaire No. 54 231.
OJD 1978

Roland Pinson, Associate Publisher
René Bondy, Director of Finance
François Desmaisons, Director of Circulation
Richard H. Morgan, Director of Advertising



United Press International

Wounded Chadians rest in an Ndjamena hospital controlled by the International Red Cross.

Chad's Leader Vows to Fight Until Winner Emerges

NDJAMENA, Chad, April 6 (Reuters) — President Goukouni Oueddei vowed yesterday that his forces will continue fighting in Chad's civil war until a clear winner emerges in his struggle with Defense Minister Hissene Habre.

Ndjamena, the capital, was quiet yesterday, but thousands of people have been killed or wounded since the rival factions began battling for control of the city more than two weeks ago.

Speaking to reporters at his residence, Mr. Goukouni said: "The current round of fighting must end with a clear winner. I cannot have a half-measure solution."

The president, who was flanked by bodyguards carrying Soviet-made automatic rifles, blamed Mr. Habre for starting the fighting in an attempt to overthrow the government. "Hissene Habre is a handicap to peace and reconciliation in Chad . . . through his unmeasurable ambition," Mr. Goukouni said.

Meanwhile, President Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo arrived in Ndjamena yesterday to try to mediate the conflict and met Mr. Goukouni. Gen. Eyadema also was seeking a meeting with Mr. Habre in an attempt to reach agreement on a cease-fire.

His Land is 'Seized,' But He Stays

Planter Stands Fast for Salvador Elite

By Christopher Dickey

AHUACHAPAN, El Salvador, April 6 (WP) — "Some say this is a patriarch system," said Don Raul Salaverria, 73, as he looked over some of his 4,000 acres and the 1,000 peasants who live on them here in western El Salvador.

"I accept that."

Mr. Salaverria is part of El Salvador's old order, the people who have in effect run the country for most of the past century — the oligarchy, they are often called. He is one of the people the current U.S.-backed government says it is trying to strip of power, one of the people the extreme left would kill or kidnap given the opportunity.

Mr. Salaverria does not talk about oligarchy, but about the old days of what he calls "democracy a la Salvadorena," which, as far as he was concerned, afforded the people the freedom they needed. He often portrays himself as the victim of past governments. It was they, he says, who kept him from improving the lot of his peasants. He especially portrays himself as a victim of the present regime.

About 140 of the largest farms in El Salvador have been taken by the government in an effort to implement sweeping land reforms, to undercut the demands of the left and to break the economic and political power of the right. Mr. Salaverria is the only landowner who has openly resisted the seizure of his property by troops and land reform officials.

In a brief exchange of gunfire on March 7, the day after the reforms began, one soldier and one of Mr. Salaverria's people were wounded. Later, the government says, 1,500 weapons were found on the property.

'Powerful, Ruthless'

Mr. Salaverria is still in the big house. He invites reporters to sit with him on the veranda looking out on his tropical garden, past coconut and palm trees that his wife planted when they were married 50 years ago.

One government official described the Salaverria family as "not only powerful but ruthless, the kind of people that don't let anything stand in their way, the kind that could easily be behind the right-wing violence."

Mr. Salaverria ran unsuccessfully as a vice presidential candidate in 1972, with the founder of El Salvador's parmilitary groups. But he says coercion has never been his way. "Mutual understanding is what brings peace in the world," he says.

Government officials are supposed to be running his farm and the huge coffee processing plant on it. The peasants are supposed to own it collectively. But the question remains, almost a month after the land was seized: Just who is in charge?

"We don't know whose land it is now. You might say no man's land," mused Mr. Salaverria as he sipped a cup drawn from the 2,000 tons of coffee his farm produced last year.

$30 a Week

The hacienda, known as "La Labor," has been in Mr. Salaverria's family for 117 years. His accountants say it earns him a profit of about $146,000 a year. He says his workers make about $30 a week during the harvest season. Some of them and their children are covered with sores. Most are barefoot.

The only reason Mr. Salaverria has not left, he says, is his closeness to the peasants. "I was dishonored — no, I was not dishonored because I fought. . . . I would have gone right after this sad affair, but I think the people don't want me to. They have asked me to stay."

A land reform official on the farm said that is possible. "The peasants have no idea what's going on," he said. A worker, born on the farm more than 40 years ago, was asked to whom it belongs. "The patron," he said. That is, Mr. Salaverria.

What the government is trying to do is break such long-standing patterns of fealty. They also exist in the armed forces, many of whose members are accustomed, in effect, to taking orders from the rich.

"What we have to do," said one U.S. official advocating military aid to the government, "is wean the military off the teat of the oligarchy and onto ours."

Little Confidence

Few Salvadorans appear to have any confidence that that will happen. Although a substantial number of young military officers strongly advocate reforms, and express bitter resentment of the country's rich elite, there are persistent reports of security forces killing politically active peasants.

A corporal in one of the several uniformed security forces was asked last week to describe a confrontation he took part in at a farm occupied by militant peasants last December.

"It was a massacre," he said matter-of-factly. Who was killed? "Ultra-leftists." Were they armed? "Yes, they had one machine gun, shotguns, pistols." How many soldiers were killed? "None." Wounded? "None." More than 20 militants died.

"Right now," said Mr. Salaverria, "a big battle is being fought. I believe a showdown will come soon. When that happens, it will be either the Communists or the non-Communist."

He clearly thinks it will be non-Communists like himself who will win. As he sees it, God is on his side. He has reportedly told several people that the proof lies in the fact that when a soldier tried to shoot him on March 7, the gun jammed. When somebody took aim at liberal, anti-oligarch Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero two weeks later, that gun worked.

BBC, Winding Up Big Ben Hoax, Has a Hands-Across-Sea Problem

LONDON, April 6 (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corp. is still trying to apologize to overseas listeners who took seriously an April Fools Day broadcast that Big Ben was going digital.

The most gullible listeners turned out to be the digital-crazy Japanese. The tongue-in-cheek news item was so realistic that Japanese began sending letters and messages furious that someone was tinkering with the world's most famous clock.

The broadcast, heard throughout Japan and many other nations, sounded authentic because it included people's nostalgic anecdotes about the day Big Ben stopped and when it chimed 13 instead of 12.

"We even offered to give the hands away to the first listeners who contacted us," said Tony Lightley of BBC Radio's Overseas Service, which generated the hoax. "Surprisingly, few people thought it was funny.

"We plan to explain everything to Japanese listeners Monday, but I expect we will have to deal with a lot more letters."

Judge Forbids Mississippi To Ban Multiracial Texts

ATLANTA, April 6 (NYT) — A federal district judge has prohibited the Mississippi State Textbook Purchasing Board from rejecting any textbook for racial reasons and has ordered it to make available to ninth-graders a multiracial, multiethnic state history textbook that the board rejected six years ago.

The textbook, "Mississippi: Conflict and Change," was rejected by the state Textbook Rating Committee in 1974 as too controversial and racially oriented. Since then the committee has recommended only one textbook for use by ninth-grade history students; the law requires that it recommend five textbooks from which local school districts can choose.

For several years, Mississippi ninth-graders were offered only "Your Mississippi," an updated version of "Mississippi: Yesterday and Today," by John Bettersworth.

A lawsuit asking that an alternative be offered was filed by Frank Parker, chief counsel for the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law.

Among the complaints against the textbook were Mr. Bettersworth's handling of such subjects as slavery, Reconstruction, the Ku Klux Klan and the civil rights movement.

Slave Education

For example, "Your Missisippi" does not mention that there were prohibitions against the education of slaves, saying only, "Some slaves who were house servants received an education."

On Reconstruction, the book says of Vicksburg and Warren County: "Both city and county governments were thought to be corrupt. Most of the city and county offices were held by blacks. Finally, in 1875, the Southern whites, or Redeemers, regained control. After 1875 the old hatred began to fade. Mississippi was back under the control of the native whites."

Of the Ku Klux Klan, the book says: "The Klan began as a secret social and fraternal club. Such organizations were very popular at that time. The initiation of a member required him to ride across the countryside in bedsheet and hood to serenade his best girl. This frightened the blacks."

Judge Orma Smith ruled that rejection of "Mississippi: Conflict and Change" by the Textbook Rating Committee was "for a racially discriminatory purpose."

The judge also ruled that the rejection violated the First Amendment rights of teachers, students, parents and the book's two authors, James Loewen of the Catholic University of America law school in Washington and Charles Sallis, a history professor at Millsaps College in Jackson, Miss.

Long Road Seen to Economic Independence

lack States Find Pretoria's Grip Strong

By Gregory Jaynes

USAKA, Zambia, April 6 (NYT) — The leaders of eight black ican nations arrived here last nday, met the president of Zam- in private on Tuesday and ned a declaration Tuesday night work together to lessen their eco- ic dependence on South Africa. last of the important visitors gone by Wednesday morning.

The general assessment of the ndwind meeting was that the goal forth at its conclusion, that of eventual lessening of depend- e on South African wares and sport assistance, would take ger than and be nearly as diffi- to achieve as independence for ks in South Africa.

he ministers and heads of state o were present conceded that it ld take a generation or more to ak the purely business ties with th Africa. Diplomatic ties were long ago.

Representatives from Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tanzania and Zambia attended the conference. Of these nations, only Angola and Tanzania do not trade with South Africa; the others are quite dependent on the white-ruled country.

Farm Equipment

Thirty percent of Zambian trade, for example, is with South Africa. Zambia has a credit line of about $12.3 million there and is using it to purchase agricultural equipment. Zambia Airways recently inaugurated passenger service between Lusaka and Johannesburg, although it is not advertised.

A railway from Lusaka through the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam was built so that Zambian goods would not have to use the railroad to South African ports. But the Tazara Railway has proved inefficient and the port at Dar es Salaam is hopelessly congested. As a result, only 40 percent of Zambian goods ride the Tazara; South Africa handles the rest.

What is more, Zambia, suffering a critical shortage of corn, a diet staple, is getting emergency shipments from South Africa, which has lent Zambia 12 locomotives to transport spare parts, agricultural equipment and corn.

On Wednesday the South Africans threatened to stop shipments unless the Zambians returned 4,000 South African railroad cars that have been "lost" in Zambia in recent months. The Zambian Ministry of Transportation confirmed that there had been problems unloading many cars because of lack of facilities.

However embarrassing it is to independent black African nations, deals with South Africa are necessary. In Zambia's case, the policy is to buy from the cheapest source so the savings can be passed along to the consumer.

Business Partners

South Africa is that source, and its sphere of business partners extends well beyond the nine countries in the region. Kenya, in East Africa, recently bought $11 million worth of corn from South Africa because of a shortage. The Kenyan authorities announced, though, that the corn came from Mozambique.

The announced hope of the countries at the Lusaka conference was that of forming an economic community to help diminish dependence on South Africa. But there is a great deal of duplication of industries. Most of the countries have automobile assembly plants, make cement and textiles, and produce beef, coffee, corn, mutton, sugar and tea. There is not much available in any one that the others cannot produce themselves.

To overcome this obstacle means designating one country the prime coffee producer, another the chief sugar grower and so on. It involves more trust than most nations are willing to place in one another.

The plan signed by the heads of state calls for a transportation and communications commission based in Mozambique and, more important, the establishment of an international aid council to obtain financial support. There is no estimate of the cost of linking the nine nations with roads and rail lines, but ministers attending the conference said privately that it would cost $2 billion just to get their collective effort started. Ninety-nine percent of this would have to come from outside.

International aid representatives in Lusaka cannot see where the money would come from. Underwriting the cost of a road between two countries right now, when neither country is expected to be able to increase its productivity for the next 10 years, is not considered an attractive project.

Tensions *hagari Moves Cautiously o Build Nigerian Unity*

By David Lamb

AGOS (LAT) — Nigeria's first lian president in 13 years, Shehu gari, is an unflappable pragma- whose mild demeanor contrasts ply with the boisterous, extro- ed nature of his countrymen.

ince taking office Oct. 1, Mr. gari has maintained a low pro- and moved cautiously, resisting temptation to dominate the dines or capitalize on his au- rity.

ill, many observers believe that Shagari, 54, a former school- her, is well-equipped for the dif- lt task of leading this complex diverse republic. He has spent e decades in politics, he is an e administrator and a respected ncier, and he has preached a sage of national reconciliation e the Biafran civil war.

Mr. Shagari a slight, bespecta- man who wears traditional es, was the only candidate for sident who spoke against Niger- traditional ethnic voting pat- ns. He has promised to serve all erians "with equal dedication certainly without demanding see their party membership ds."



AP

Shehu Shagari

Common Birth

Although his National Party of eria generally represents the servative establishment, Mr. gari is a man of common birth unpretentious behavior. He is rounded by wealthy, influential ple yet is widely regarded as a mpulously honest politician.

He speaks of himself as being a ntact person" who meets ordi- y people and is concerned with ir problems. Indeed, on the Sun- before his inauguration, he rked a 14-hour day, greeting es of peasants who had arrived Lagos from throughout the coun-

As president, he must deal with the rising expectations of a country with great oil wealth and immense poverty. He must forge unity in an ethnically splintered nation of 80 million people. And he must govern capably enough so that the 160,000-man army is not tempted to return to power.

Mr. Shagari is difficult to categorize. The record suggests that he is a fiscal conservative and a supporter of capitalism, and that he is an enemy of apartheid who speaks of working "relentlessly to uphold the dignity of the black race."

Wrote Poetry

Shehu Usman Aliyu Shagari was born in May, 1925, in the northern district of Sokoto. Some of his close relatives are still nomads. A Fulani, he was trained as a teacher and in 1945 became a schoolmaster in Zaria. He articulated the grievances of the era in poetry he wrote in the Hausa language.

In 1953, he was elected to the Lagos state assembly and the next year he was appointed parliamentary secretary to the prime minister. Between 1959 and 1975, he held seven Cabinet portfolios, including that of finance minister.

Twice, in 1966 and 1975, he left politics briefly and returned to work his 400-acre farm in Sokoto. During the Biafran War (1967-70) he was a special envoy putting the federal government's case to European governments. When the war ended, he became minister of rehabilitation and reconstruction, touring war-ravaged eastern Nigeria and striving to bring about a spirit of national reconciliation.

For the three years before his election as president, he was head of Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Ltd.

Slain, 17 Wounded in Philippine Attacks

ANILA, April 6 (UPI) — Five sons were killed and 17 wound- in two attacks last week on the nd of Mindanao in the southern ilippines, it was reported today. thorities said the secessionist ro National Liberation Front y have been responsible for the attack.

Two men threw two grenades o a restaurant in the predomi- ntly Moslem city of Marawi in nao del Sur province on Thurs- y evening, killing the owner, and hird man killed three customers h a rifle, survivors said. On Fri- y, in Zamboanga, a man tossed a made into a park, killing a police- n and seriously wounding three sons.

Article Blames Polish Planners

WARSAW, April 6 (Reuters) — The Polish Communist weekly publication Polityka said in its latest issue that the state planning system was to blame for the slow pace of modernization of the nation's industry.

The weekly said that Polish planners persistently assessed the annual production value of individual factories by the quantity of raw materials they had used, regardless of product quality. This system absorbed twice as much power, steel and other materials as was necessary, Polityka said.

It said that factory managers shunned invention because the annually fixed industrial plans gave them little of the time and money required for starting production of new or modernized items, and they did not want to deprive themselves and their workers of bonuses by falling short of planned targets.

W. Germany Defies Group Trying to Bug Big Brother

By Bradley Graham

DUESSELDORF, April 6 (WP) — Not far from the court of justice here, in the same building as such innocuous firms as the Nuremberg Insurance Co. and GBB Construction, is a door plaque that reads: "German Association Against Bureaucratic Arbitrariness."

Inside, Bernd Silfang recently bemoaned overbearing German officialdom. "There are some things that go on in this country that are unbelievable," he said. "Officials here have their order, and that is the fixed way. They can be so self-righteous, so arrogant about it. It is so easy for them to push people down."

To help push people back up, Mr. Silfang, founded the anti-bureaucracy association. The group is not actually against officials, he said — just against overly official officials. For an annual fee of about $20, a member can phone the association whenever an official gets out of hand, and the group looks into the case. Or at least it did.

In the United States, this sort of citizens' effort would have been seen as just another, and perfectly tolerably, example of political idiosyncrasy. But in West Germany, where the experience with such groups is still limited, anything that upsets the stable and regulated order of things is not easily accepted.

Predictably, West German officials did not take kindly to Mr. Silfang's efforts — not because they condone arbitrariness or arrogance in their ranks, but because Mr. Silfang's group looked disturbingly out of place. And so this month the powerful arm of West German authority reached for Mr. Silfang on, of all things, a technicality.

It seems he had committed the unpardonable sin against bureaucracy: He had failed to register his group.

Besides, declared the Association of German Officials — the official association for more than half of West Germany's 1.6 million civil servants — the group was not needed. After all, they contended, West Germany has administrative courts and official petition councils in the federal legislature to handle complaints against officials.

Alfred Krause, president of the officials association, which had complained to the courts, said he had never taken Mr. Silfang's group seriously. Be that as it may, after combing the West German legal code, the Duesseldorf court objected even to the group's name.

The court said the word "German" could be applied only to a group that is active in all parts of West Germany. Having members in 62 cities, as Mr. Silfang's group did, was said to be insufficient. Moreover, use of the word "association" strengthened the word German, the court said.

Finally, the court said the phrase "bureaucratic arbitrariness" could be conceived as defamation of a professional group, for which the punishment was several months to years in jail.

That last part frightened Mr. Silfang out of business. In a letter to his 600 members, he said he had invested about $18,000 in the association and had no desire to risk jail.

Mr. Silfang organized the group last fall. It was something the former advertising employee had wanted to do for four years — ever since the day he tried to register a car. "I drove in, and the official let me wait for an hour even though I was the only customer," he recalled. "Then he closed the window. I recognized the powerlessness of citizens against officials."

In all, Mr. Silfang figures his group took care of 150 complaints in its six months and received enough requests from members to fill eight looseleaf notebooks.

He said he enjoyed phoning officials about complaints, whether to speed up welfare payments or point out an oversight in a local construction project. "An official responds to nothing better than an official-sounding voice on the other end," Mr. Silfang said.

2 Die in Avalanches In Alps Near Zermatt

ZERMATT, Switzerland, April 6 (UPI) — Skiers on snow made unstable by unusually warm spring weather triggered avalanches in the Swiss Alps yesterday and two persons were killed. As many as five others were feared to have been buried.

An avalanche killed one person on the Eggishorn, a 9,600-foot peak 34 miles northeast of Zermatt. On the 9,840-foot Torrenthorn, 28 miles north of here, one body was found after a snowslide and rescuers quoted witnesses as saying that four or five other off-trail skiers were buried in the snow. Rescue teams were to resume searching today.

Obituaries

Mahmoud Abdel-Moneim, Egyptian Air Force Chief

CAIRO, April 6 (Reuters) — Lt. Gen. Mahmoud Shaker Abdel-Moneim, 54, the commander of the Egyptian Air Force, died today of a heart attack, the Defense Ministry said.

He was appointed air force commander in April, 1975, replacing Hosny Mubarak, who was named vice president.

Gen. Abdel-Moneim pursued advanced military studies in India and the Soviet Union.

George Farkas

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — George Farkas, 78, who began his retailing career with a pushcart in Brooklyn and founded the Alexander's Department Store chain, died of a heart attack yesterday in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mr. Farkas, a pioneer in retail store merchandising in outlying areas of New York, developed the idea of selling the latest international fashions at prices many could afford. He accumulated a large art collection and led a variety of civic and charitable causes.

His wife, Ruth Lewis Farkas, served as ambassador to Luxembourg from 1973 to 1976. Her appointment provoked a controversy because the couple had donated $300,000 to President Richard Nixon's re-election campaign in 1972.

Bell Irvin Wiley

ATLANTA, April 6 (AP) — Bell Irvin Wiley, 74, a Civil War historian who described the life of the common soldier in such books as "The Life of Johnny Reb" and "The Life of Billy Yank," died Friday after a heart attack.

Mr. Wiley, a native of Tennessee, was a professor emeritus of history at Emory University in Atlanta and an outspoken critic of racial discrimination in the South.

Luella Gear

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — Luella Gear, 80, an actress noted for her work in theater and film comedies, died Thursday.

Miss Gear appeared in such Broadway hits as "The Gay Divorce" in 1932, "Life Begins at 8:40" in 1934, "On Your Toes" in 1936, "Streets of Paris" in 1939 and "Sabrina Fair" in 1953. Her films included "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, in 1938, and "Phffft," with Judy Holliday and Jack Lemmon, in 1954.

Mary McCarty

LOS ANGELES, April 6 (AP) — Mary McCarty, 56, a character actress in plays and films and a one-time child star, was found dead at her home here Thursday, authorities said.

As a child, Miss McCarty appeared in films with Shirley Temple and Judy Garland and performed in a number of Broadway productions. She came out of retirement in 1961 to replace Ethel Merman in the touring company of the musical play "Gypsy." More recently, she appeared in the films "Somebody Killed Her Husband" and "All That Jazz."

Japan Executive Held for Fraud

TOKYO, April 6 (Reuters) — Manabu Itano, former president of Japan's overseas telecommunications monopoly, Kokusai Denshin Denwa, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of embezzling at least 10 million yen ($39,000) from company funds.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Itano, 69, was accused of using the money for personal purchases of furniture and other household goods.

His arrest occurred six months after allegations of attempted smuggling by two members of the president's office, now disbanded, upon their return to Tokyo from a business trip abroad. Mr. Itano, who was accompanied by the two officials during his travels, has denied any involvement in the alleged attempt.

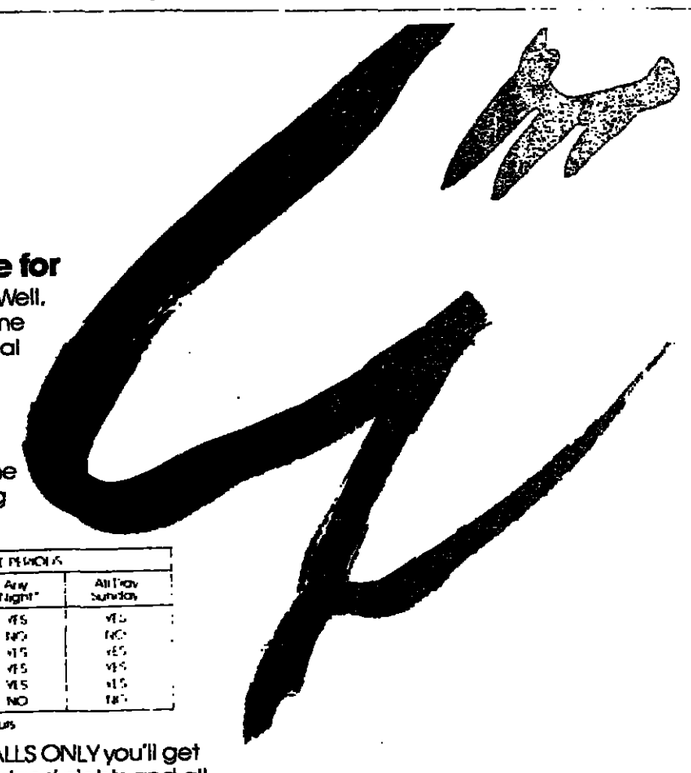
U.S., Japanese Expected to Meet On Atomic Waste

TOKYO, April 6 (UPI) — Japan and the United States are expected to hold talks next month on a U.S. plan to store radioactive waste on a Pacific island, the Japanese newspaper Yomiuri Shimbun reported today.

The newspaper said the two nations have begun arranging for the May negotiations. Many Pacific nations have opposed the plan, which the United States proposed a year ago in a bid to place nuclear waste under its control to prevent nuclear weapon proliferation.

Japan, a major nuclear energy producer, and other Asian countries prefer to reprocess spent nuclear fuel, a policy the United States opposes because reprocessing produces plutonium, from which nuclear weapons can be made. U.S. officials have mentioned Wake and Midway islands, and one of the Hawaiian group, as possible waste storage sites.

Government sources said the United States wants to store waste from nuclear power plants not only in Japan but also in other Pacific nations, including South Korea, Taiwan and the Philippines, all of which have increased their use of nuclear power. Japan depends on Britain and France to reprocess its radioactive waste until the country builds a reprocessing plant.



Got a nose for a bargain? Well, a phone call home can be a real deal if you call during these low-rate periods. (Rate period is determined by the time at the originating telephone.)

LOWER RATE PERIODS		
	Any Night*	All Day Sunday
Belgium	45	45
France	NO	NO
Ireland	45	45
Portugal	45	45
Spain	45	45
Switzerland	NO	NO

*Check locally for exact hours

ON DIALED CALLS ONLY you'll get lower rates in *England* nights and all day Saturday and Sunday—in *West Germany*, nights from midnight until noon.

Now, make that call. And with the money you've saved, why not treat your nose to a little perfume right from that place that makes it best?

Bell System

International Bond Prices — Week of April 2

Provided by White Weld Securities, London

a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse — First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld. Str%
dm 200	Ibm World Trade 10 % 1986 Apr		s	100	101 1/2	9.66
dm 200	Sweden 9 3/4 % 1987 Apr		s	100	101 1/4	9.58
fl 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel 14 1/4 % 1986 Apr		s	99	98 1/8	14.73
dm 80	Oslo City 8 3/4 % 1990 Mar		s	99 3/4	95	9.54
$ 15	Com Psychiatric 27.21 9 1/2 % 1995 Mar		c	100	83 1/2	
l 20	Finance For Industry 14 1/2 % 1988 Mar		s	99 1/2	95 1/4	15.56
$ 30	Gearhart Financ 16.67 7 1/2 % 1995 Mar		c	100	96	
$ 20	Elsevier-Ndu 7.89 8 3/4 % 1995 Mar		c	100	85	
dm 250	Australia 8 1/8 % 1990 Mar		s	100	95	8.87
$ 25	Sankyo Electric Co 8 1/4 % 1995 Mar		c	100	72 3/4	-
l 50	Citicorp Overseas 13 1/2 % 1990 Feb		s	100	98 1/4	15.46
dm 100	Sweden 8 % 1987 Feb		s	100	92	9.41
dm 150	Austrian Control Bk 8 % 1987 Feb		s	100	94	9.20
dm 50	Jutland Telephone 8 1/2 % 1990 Feb		s	100	94	9.45
$ 40	Ajinomoto Co Inc 7 3/4 % 1995 Mar		c	100	87 3/4	
dm 250	Norway 7 1/2 % 1985 Jan		s	99 3/4	94	9.87
dm 100	Banque Franc Comm Ext 7 3/4 % 1987 Jan		s	100	91 1/2	9.47
dm 100	Banque Franc Comm Ext 8 1/8 % 1995 Jan		s	99 1/2	86 1/4	9.42
dm 100	Denmark 7 7/8 % 1986 Feb		s	100	98 1/2	10.06
dm 100	Denmark 8 1/4 % 1992 Feb		s	100	88	10.00
dm 150	Finland 8 % 1986 Dec		s	100	91 3/4	9.70
$ 30	Aquitaine Company 11 1/4 % 1985 Jan		s	99 1/2	89	14.51
dm 125	Light-Servicos Brazil 8 1/2 % 1990 Jan		s	100	85 1/2	10.95
dm 150	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel 7 7/8 % 1990 Jan		s	100	87 1/2	9.90
$ 50	Eksportfinans 11 1/4 % 1987 Jan		s	99 1/4	87 3/4	14.11
$ 100	Gmac Overseas Fin 11 % 1984 Dec		s	100	89 3/4	14.85
$ 50	Enserch Finance 33.05 9 1/2 % 1994 Dec		c	100	98	
$ 15	Spectra-Physics 22.29 8 % 1994 Dec		c	100	100 1/2	
$ 10	Galveston-Houst 25.64 8 % 1994 Dec		c	100	102 1/2	
dm 100	Austrian Control Bk 8 % 1984 Dec		s	100	93 1/2	9.76

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Amt	Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield Mat	Yield Ave Life	Yield Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
$75	Australia	8 1/4	'81 Jan	92	14.85		8.97
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'81 Jul	92	12.63	17.32	5.98
$30	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Jan	90	11.86	14.23	6.11
$250	Australia	8	'82 Apr	87 1/4	15.68		9.17
$25	Australia	6 1/2	'82 Jun	91	11.24	12.71	7.14
$30	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Jul	89 1/2	10.89	15.02	6.15
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'82 Oct	89	10.62	12.87	6.18
$30	Australia	5	'83 Apr	89	9.28	12.16	5.62
$50	Australia	8 3/4	'83 Jun	86	14.25		10.17
$120	Australia	8 1/4	'83 Oct	83 3/4	14.73		9.97
$125	Australia	8 1/8	'83 Nov	83 1/4	14.19		9.76
$100	Australia	7 1/2	'84 Sep	77 3/4	14.49		9.65
$125	Australia	8 1/4	'84 Dec	80 1/2	14.09		10.25
$25	Australia	5 1/2	'85 May	85 1/2	9.13	12.22	6.43
$25	Australia	5 3/4	'85 Nov	84	9.58	12.11	6.85
$50	Australia	8 3/4	'86 Jun	79 1/4	13.86		11.04
$120	Australia	8 1/2	'86 Oct	77 3/4	13.79		10.93
$60	Australia	8 3/4	'91 Oct	74 1/2	13.10	14.45	11.74
$150	Australia	8 1/4	'92 Sep	70 1/2	13.12	14.03	11.70
$75	Australia	9 1/8	'93 Jun	73 1/2	13.47	14.41	12.41
$75	Australia	9 1/8	'96 Jun	72	13.40	14.73	12.67
$75	Australia	9	'96 Nov	70 3/4	13.44	14.79	12.72
$100	Australia	8 7/8	'97 Dec	69 1/4	13.47	14.65	12.82
$25	Alcoa Australia Ltd	8 1/2	'89 Apr	72	14.06		11.81
$60	Alcoa Australia Ltd	[illegible]	'89 Jan	81 1/2	13.58		[illegible]
$25	Australian Ind Dev Co	10 1/4	'81 Dec	91 1/2	14.27	18.67	11.20
$40	Australian Mining	9 1/4	'92 Jun	72 1/2	14.01	15.01	12.76
$30	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 1/4	'80 Aug	97 1/2	17.23		9.49
$25	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 1/2	'83 Mar	85 1/2	15.91	16.22	11.11
$30	Australian Res Dev Bk	9 5/8	'84 Aug	83 3/4	14.84		11.49
$25	Austraswiss	8	'87 Jul	77 1/2	12.86	16.24	10.32
$25	Bougainville	8 3/4	'84 May	81	15.36	14.86	10.80
$30	Broken Hill Propr.Co.	9 1/2	'81 May	92	17.98		10.33
	Broken Hill Propr.Co. ; Comalco Inv.Europe ; Comalco Limited ; Csr Limited ; Hamersley Holdings ; Hamersley Iron Fin ; K Mart Finance Ltd ; K Mart Properties ; Mount Isa Finance ; Papua New Guinea ; Queensland Alumina ; Tnt Overseas Finance ; Western Mining Corp.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	AUSTRIA						
$22	Austria	6 3/4	'82 Mar	95	9.42	10.46	7.11
$50	Austria	9	'82 Jul	87 1/2	15.72		10.29
	Austria ; Alpine Montan ; Austrian Control Bk ; Austrian Electricity ; Tauernautobahn Ag ; Trans Austria Gasline	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	BELGIUM						
$75	Mafina B.V. w/w	4 1/2	'88 Jul	83	7.27	8.27	5.42
	CANADA						
$50	Aluminum Corp Canada	9 1/2	'88 Apr	83	12.96	13.88	11.45
	[remaining Canada, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hong Kong, Iceland, International Institutions, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Miscellaneous, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, South America, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and European Institutions listings]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Below 5 Years

[illegible]

HIGHEST YIELDS
to Average Life Above 5 Years

[illegible]

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

[illegible]

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 8)

Moving?

Make sure the Trib is there to greet you

No matter where you're going—in Europe, America, Africa, Asia or the Middle East—you can subscribe to the world's only international daily newspaper.

For details and rates write: IHT Subscription Department, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65, ext. 305.

International Herald Tribune: Read in 143 countries around the world

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Monday, April 7, 1980

Eurobond Dealers Hold Their Breath

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 6 (IHT) — The Eurobond calendar is bare this Easter. Bankers are wary about what rabbits might pop out of ministers' hats over the long weekend, and prefer not to expose themselves to unnecessary risks.

"Everybody is squaring their book; they all want to have flat positions," one trader remarked.

"No one would be insane enough to launch an issue before Easter week — lots of nasty things could happen in four days," a banker explained.

It is not that any specific actions are anticipated. Rather, it is a nervous reaction to the unsettled times and uncertain conditions. "A four-day weekend is the perfect time to do something," is a remark repeated constantly as dealers attempt to describe the butterflies they feel.

As a result, the dollar ended the week modestly below the highs it had set, and bond prices, up about half a point for the week, were being marked down.

"Lots of people are skeptical about the quotes. The worry is things may still get worse before they get better," another trader said, referring to the dizzying rise in short-term interest rates. Others fretted that the dollar had climbed too high too fast and that a setback was inevitable.

But overall, bond dealers were optimistic. "The underlone is firm and, transactions these days are more on the buy side than on the sell side," said a dealer who cited as an example the decision by one institutional client to liquidate a $12-million inventory of bonds. "I'd have thought that a sale of that size would have weakened the market, but it was tucked away easily. I was amazed," the dealer admitted.

At this point, bankers believe that investors are keen to buy medium-term paper with maturities of eight to 10 years. "The folks sitting on the sidelines are ready to jump back in and are looking to lock up positions for eight years or more," a U.K.-based investment banker said. Short-term maturities, with a life of three to five years, are less in demand as investors become convinced that rates do not have very much further to climb, if at all, and are looking to lock into long-dated, high-yielding paper.

The only new paper offered last week was large-denomination, floating-rate certificates of deposit. The London branch of the Industrial Bank of Japan issued $15 million worth of three-year paper carrying a spread of a quarter point over the London interbank-offered rate. Identical terms and conditions were offered by the Bank of Yokohama.

Sweden sold an additional $50 million of its planned $500-million Eurobond last week, following the success of the first $125-million segment a week earlier. The 3½-year paper carries a coupon of 15½ percent and was sold at 99½ for a yield of 15.43 percent. Nevertheless, the public issue held its price in the secondary market at 99½.

The $15-million convertible for Denki Kagaku Kogyo was priced at par with a semi-annual coupon of 11 percent. The bonds are convertible into the company's common stock at a price of 324 yen, which represented a premium of 9.83 percent over the prevailing Tokyo quote. A fixed yen-dollar exchange rate was set at 253.8 per dollar. However, the bonds opened trading at 92½ and ended the week little better at 93½.

Alternates Sought

The main reason the fixed-rate market remains shuttered is that issuers are loath to commit themselves to the high coupon that would now be called for, and prefer to find alternate means of financing in the belief that such high dollar rates cannot continue much longer.

In addition, bankers believe the dollar fixed-rate paper could only be issued by triple-A credits at this point, and these are the companies that have the most flexibility about how they can cover their immediate needs.

The less-good credits have fewer options, and one of these is floating paper denominated in Deutsche marks. With the 10-percent coupon barrier pierced a week ago, by no

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

IHT REPORT ON EUROBONDS

Banking

Behind The Prime

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — ...the Chemical Bank, setting the ...me rate is not a rigid procedure. ...onald Platten, Chemical's chair-...n, typically gets together with ...ree or four of his top executives ...d they discuss the rate. They ...ing in lending officers and assess ...outlook for loan demand, and ...y analyze the bank's cost of ...nds. Frederick Deming, vice presi-...nt and chief economist, adds his ...ws. Then a decision is made.

Last Wednesday, with New York ...y traffic snarled by a transit ...ke, the talks were held by tele-...one. The conversation was histor-...for the executives announced a ...e rate of 20 percent, the highest ...t corporations must pay to bor-...since the 1830s.

The decision by the country's ...th-biggest bank to raise the ...te was swiftly followed by other ...e banks.

Aside from the round number, all ...s may prove historic in another ...y. Financial experts think that ...e 20-percent prime rate could ...ak the worst bout of inflation ...e country has ever known, and ...oke another malady: the worst ...ession in decades.

Many bankers last week said they ...ught the 20-percent prime would ...ve to be the peak or close to it. ...ll, banks had raised their mini-...m rates on corporate loans more ...n a dozen times earlier this year, ...d so the latest increase was not ...e much more important than the ...bers. The rates that banks pay for ...ds were moving upward, and de-...nd for borrowed money re-...ained heavy. To protect their ...ofits and to discourage bor-...wers, banks increased the prime. ...e process could continue.

25 Percent

Because companies that borrow ...the prime rate customarily leave ...me of the money on deposit, the ...fective cost of their loans is higher ...an 20 percent. Other companies ...th lower credit standing pay more ...an the prime rate, and so their ...ans could cost 25 percent.

The immediate cause of the latest ...e was complex. The Federal Re-...ve announced on March 14 a ...mber of actions designed to curb ...rrowing and bring inflation un-...r control, and one of the steps ...lled for banks to set aside higher ...serves on certain liabilities, start-...g with the week beginning April ...The requirements on reserves ...ant that banks would have to put ...side an estimated $1.5 billion to $2 ...illion more than they would have ...the Fed had not acted.

While the banks had that much ...ss money to lend, demand for bor-...wed funds continued heavy as ...rporations moved closer to the ...pril 15 tax-payment deadline. ...ith their costs rising (the real cost ...newly-acquired money at many ...anks climbed to about 22 percent) ...d with loan demand remaining ...rong, the banks were obliged both ...their depositors and to their ...areholders to raise the prime.

Mr. Deming said Chemical's ...recast calls for bank loans to in-...ease at a seasonally adjusted an-...al rate of 18 percent in the first ...arter, falling to 10 percent in the ...cond quarter. These rates will be ...gher than the 6 percent to 9 per-...nt growth that the Fed asked ...anks to achieve this year.

Because of the demand, Mr. ...eming said, "as a general proposi-...on rates won't be falling until ...ugust."



Arthur Dunkel . . . free trader at GATT.

GATT's Man Dunkel

BERN (AP-DJ) — He is a free-trader, reared for two decades as a government trade official in a righteous Switzerland that lets imports in freely. Last week, the 84-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade picked Arthur Dunkel to oversee four-fifths of world trade.

At a time when disputes threaten to tear the world trading system apart, Mr. Dunkel, 48, hopes nations will have the good sense not to hurt themselves. "We have reached a point where nobody could really take the responsibility for starting a movement of deliberalization. Each one would suffer too much."

For Mr. Dunkel, the freedom to trade is sacrosanct and Geneva-based GATT must apply its rules of free and fair trade strictly. He thinks more countries must be brought into the pact, each country's rights must be preserved whatever its size, goods must flow across national boundaries freely, and trade must continue to grow. The postwar economies have prospered, he says, on rapidly growing trade.

Right now, Mr. Dunkel says, the major problem is that governments are tempted to use unfair trade practices to counter high oil prices and sluggish growth. This would mean an increasing number of disputes that could boil over into trade wars. GATT's day-by-day task is to keep the trading system open by applying the rules of fair trade to the disputes that come up. "You can make statements about the dangers of protectionism, but the fight against protectionism is the addition of a great number of small decisions."

Restrictive Precedent in Textiles

Since it was set up in 1948, GATT has had two director generals. Britain's Sir Eric Wyndham White held office for almost two decades, and the 12-year stint of Swiss career diplomat Olivier Long expires on May 5. As Switzerland's representative at GATT, Mr. Dunkel worked with both men.

Some of his ideas differ. For instance, he is loath to see any of GATT's rules qualified, and he frowns on exceptions. In the late '60s and early '70s, when world trade in textiles was a mess, GATT allowed its own free-trading rules to be bent and an export-restricting pact known as the multi-fiber arrangement was reached. Mr. Dunkel fears that the MFA precedent could encourage pressure for restrictive trade arrangements in other sectors, such as steel, shipbuilding or automobiles.

Trade disputes between the United States and the European Community are a threat to the GATT system. Last month U.S. Steel filed suits against seven European producers, claiming that they export at unfairly low prices.

There is a tendency to see the negative aspects of these disputes, Dunkel says, but he stresses the effort of cooperation that has been shown in order to keep things under control. "What I find hopeful is that people are trying to isolate the problems. And, secondly, they are trying, in looking at these problems, to limit to the maximum the damage . . ."

He has represented his country at the UN Conference on Trade and Development, and he headed the UN wheat talks in the late '70s, so he knows the trade-policy men in the world's capitals. "I have the conviction that through very close cooperation of the people responsible for trade policy in the various capitals we will be able to evolve a common sense of responsibility, and that we will be able to prevent a deterioration, perhaps even make progress."

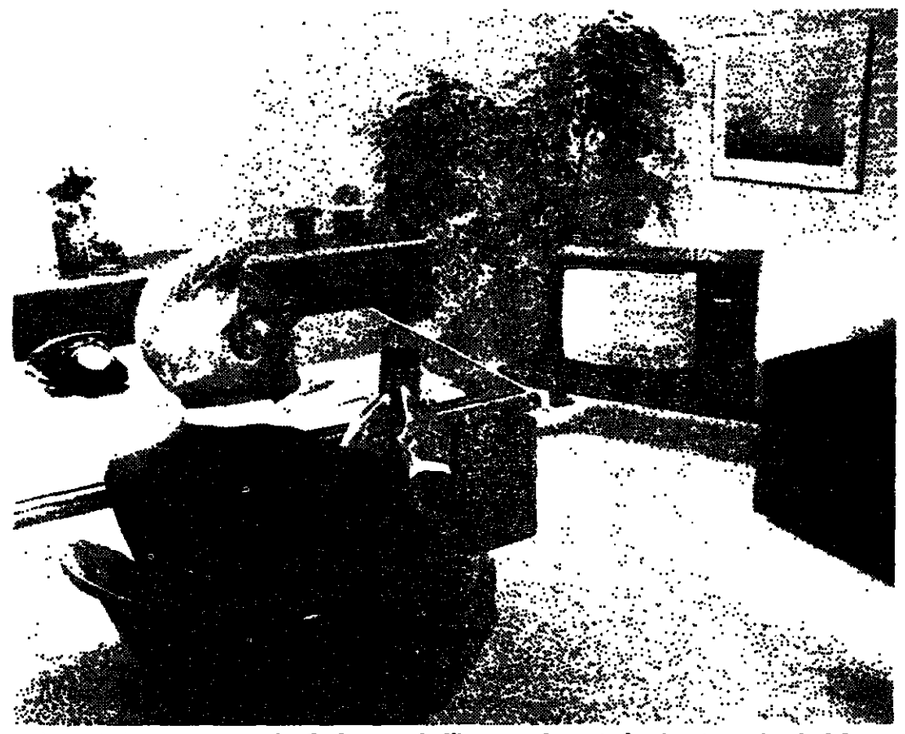
U.K's Prestel Is Mobilizing Forces For Global Business-Data Service

By Sandra Salmans

LONDON (IHT) — In an unusually aggressive effort to translate pioneering technology into commercial success, Britain has seized a world lead in the mass-marketing of electronic information with its view-data system, Prestel.

Invented in the late 1960s by a U.K. Post Office engineer, Prestel is a service in which pages of information are called up from a computer by means of a conventional telephone line and are displayed on a modified television set. A remote-control device, resembling a pocket calculator, lets users select information and, in some cases, enter their responses into the computer.

Since its launching as the world's first public view-data system a year ago, Prestel has acquired a data base of 150,000 "pages," or frames, providing up-to-date information on subjects ranging from share prices and foreign exchange rates to railway timetables and cinema schedules. In fact, Prestel caused a small furor last month when it was disclosed that its data included a buyer's guide to pornographic bookstores. Although the Post Office has an official policy of nonintervention in editorial matters, the guide was quickly deleted.



Prestel's view-data service for the home and office . . . from stock prices to movie schedules.

Information Suppliers

More than 200 different organizations supply Prestel with information, including one-person enterprises as well as professional information-gatherers such as the Financial Times and the Associated Press-Dow Jones news service. To receive the information, viewers pay a few pence for each frame, on top of the cost of a modified TV set, which amounts to £24 ($52) a month in rent, a common practice here, or between £800 and £1,200 to buy. Those systems that are sold are manufactured and marketed in the private sector.

Due partly to delays in set manufacturing and software, there are so far only 2,500 Prestel subscribers, of whom nearly 2,100 are business executives. Now, however, the Post Office estimates that more than 50,000 sets will be produced in 1980, and it plans to make inroads in the domestic market.

"We aim to add tens of thousands of new viewers this year," said Alex Reid, Prestel's outgoing director, who is to take charge of the Post Office's business systems this month. By the of the year, Mr. Reid added, Prestel will have extended its computer network to put the service within reach of 60 percent of the nation. It has launched a £750,000 marketing campaign to promote Prestel, including intensive television advertising.

"For two minutes each night for a week, we will turn every viewer's TV set into a Prestel set," said Mr. Reid.

Prestel is also mobilizing its international marketing forces. It has already earned £1 million annually for licensing its technology to General Telephone & Electronics in the United States, the Hong Kong Telephone Co. and the West German, Dutch and Swiss telephone companies.

While Prestel still holds a substantial lead, other view-data systems are being developed — and some private systems, such as those produced by Britain's General Electric Co. and Philips' in the Netherlands, are also being sold abraoad. After Prestel, perhaps the most ambitious public service is France's Telitel, which aims at putting all French telephone numbers on computer over the next ten years and, in place of the conventional directories, distributing monochrome terminals to all telephone subscribers.

Telitel is scheduled to launch a trial with 2,000 terminals in 1981. "We don't believe it's achievable, in terms of either the project cost or time frame," said Michael Ford, deputy director of Prestel with specific responsibility for international operations. One major Telitel weakness, he believes, is that it relies on other organizations' computers rather than developing a unified data bank of its own.

This month Prestel is stepping up its attack on overseas markets, launching a seven-country market trial of Prestel International. The service, which is being offered to large multinationals in the United States, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and Australia as well as Britain, uses a Post Office computer in London and an English-language data base.

International Service

The international service also devotes a large number of frames to closed-user groups. This allows users to put private, confidential or especially expensive information on the Prestel computer, but restricts access to it through special pass numbers. This may be of particular interest to companies that have many branches but are not already computer-linked. "Our concept is that there is a body of upper-level information that is of specific relevance to international businessmen," said Mr. Ford.

Information suppliers to Prestel International include the British Broadcasting Corp. and Lloyd's of London Press, as well as many of the main Prestel U.K. suppliers. The corporate response has been enthusiastic, with a total of 250 terminals placed with companies such as IBM, Chase Manhattan Bank, Texas Instruments, BP, ICI and Unilever. While the service itself is not being offered in France, IBM and at least one other subscriber have requested terminals for their French subsidiaries.

French authorities have agreed to this arrangement in principle, following heated negotiations last month between the two post office hierarchies. The agreement resolved, probably only temporarily, a long-standing feud between the two national systems that has seen each disconnect the other at respective exhibits in Paris and London.

"We had some apprehension that the multinationals might turn up their noses at Prestel because the system is so simple," said Mr. Reid. "But it was Prestel's very simplicity that made it attractive to the biggest, most sophisticated corporations."

"In due course, we would expect to see Prestel computers installed in the U.S. and other countries," Mr. Ford added. "If the international service grows as Prestel hopes, it could prove very lucrative."

There remain a number of obstacles to be overcome, however, before Prestel can claim to have turned its technical edge into a commercial victory. There have been repeated delays in the delivery of Prestel sets by the several private manufacturers involved, due at least partly to shortages of the appropriate microcircuits. While Prestel's computer lists a number of retailers of the modified sets in a given area, many stores have actually been out of stock — as Mr. Ford found to his chagrin when he tried to help a friend buy a Prestel-adapted TV.

Furthermore, Prestel in Britain is heavily dependent on telephone installation workers, who are not generally noted for their efficiency, and on the telephone lines themselves, which are notorious here for static and crossed lines. Static has sometimes interfered with Prestel transmission, Mr. Ford admitted, but he claimed that the problems are easily remedied.

"The Post Office has been moving faster than anyone, including us, dreamed possible," he added.

In 19 months it has moved from a "go" decision on Prestel to having it fully operational — a process that, according to Post Office officials, would normally have taken three years. And the Prestel International program has been mounted in only a few months. "I think we've shown that we have the will to exploit and develop this," Mr. Ford declared.

N.Y. Stocks

Picking Up The Pieces

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — The recent collapse in the silver futures market may have accomplished in short order what the Federal Reserve has been trying to do for months — namely, to bank the fires of inflation.

Last week, the bond market saw its prices finish on an upbeat note, thanks to the tentative perception among participants that the tunnel, if not the light at the end of the tunnel, at last was in sight.

As for the stock market, the dampening of hyper-inflation fears should serve it well over the long run. But one problem with this thesis is that the stock market first must cross the rocky valley of recession before it can attempt to scale any new heights.

The stock market spent the four-session week in the recovery room, trying to pick up the pieces of the damage done by silver bears. The Dow Jones industrial average was anything but flashy, but it managed a gain of 6.48 points, closing at 784.13.

Sweetness Lost

While equity prices managed to improve after their recent drubbing, the honeypot of profits for a number of corporations is losing some of its sweetness. The message was clear: high inflation and rising costs are crimping profit progress for a host of industries.

Also the escalation in interest rates last week meant that charges for clients who borrow money from brokers now exceed 20 percent. These sky-high rates are troubling enough. They spell even more trouble if the stocks purchased on margin are falling in price.

One broker cited another side of the dilemma: "Even if your customer is right on his stock selection, that doesn't necessarily mean he's going to wind up with a profit. For example, if he buys a stock at 50 and holds it one year, while paying more than 20 percent interest over that period, then sells the stock at 60, he loses money."

U.S. Newcomer Rattles Big Glassmakers in Europe

By Axel Krause

LUXEMBOURG (IHT) — Guardian Industries, a little-known, maverick glass company from Northville, Mich., has touched off a major storm among its far larger and tightly knit competitors in the West European glass industry, which include such giants as France's Saint-Gobain-Pont-a-Mousson and Britain's Pilkington Brothers.

The focal point of the controversy is a $75-million flat glass plant that Guardian plans to build 12 miles southwest of Luxembourg. It will be Guardian's first plant outside the United States.

Most of the handful of major producers in the European Community that make flat glass mainly for the housing, construction and automobile industries — a $3.5-billion-a-year market — are telling their governments and the EEC in Brussels that Guardian's plant makes no economic sense. They maintain that the market for flat glass is already saturated and that the industry faces 20-percent overcapacity in the 1980s.

"This U.S. venture is totally irresponsible, and if possible should be stopped," said an executive, who, like producer colleagues in other EEC countries, insisted on not being named. "We are only now coming out of a difficult period [the 1974-75 recession]; we are looking for market stability, and along comes Guardian, raising the prospects of new unemployment in our industry because of plants that will have to be closed elsewhere, plus good chances that Guardian will start a glass price war in Europe."

Target Share of 5%

Infuriating the industry more generally is Guardian's determination to get at least 5 percent of the European flat glass market, which consumes about 4 million tons a year, while operating from a country where glass consumption is small. "Obviously, Guardian is going to export heavily into our established markets," another producer said. He added, "What is to prevent them from building a second or even a third plant?"

Despite behind-the-scenes industry lobbying to stop or delay the project, Guardian shows no sign of backing down, and neither does the Luxembourg government or the EEC, both of which blessed the project late last year.

Indeed, EEC officials responsible for enforcing the strict anti-trust rules of the Rome Treaty are pleased by the prospect of new competition. "The European glass industry, which over the past decade we have found violating EEC laws because of cartel-like behavior, is simply not used to newcomers," an EEC official said in Brussels. "Therefore, we are not all unhappy with Guardian's appearance."

William Davidson, Guardian's president, said in a telephone interview from company headquarters last week, "We laugh at all the complaining we hear." He said the European glass producers "are being completely childish."

Mr. Davidson personally negotiated the attractive arrangements for the plant being provided by the Luxembourg government. "We plan to put out a better product in Europe, and we are proceding with our local partners, determined to expand and make money," he said.

One of those partners is Ferdinand Kohn, a Luxembourg-based glass wholesaler who heads Luxguard, the company building the plant and which will market the glass initially to the European housing and construction industry and possibly later to the automobile industry. Luxguard is owen 60-percent by Guardian and 40-percent by United Export, a Liechtenstein-based holding company with glass interests in West Germany.



Thierry Martin

Luxguard's Kohn . . . cracking the market.

Gesturing to the site, where ground-breaking is scheduled for mid-June, Mr. Kohn brushed off allegations that the glass market is saturated — claims that stem from a widely cited study of the glass market commissioned by the EEC last year. "I cannot and will not accept those industry-inspired scenarios," said.

He believes growth prospects are bright because of energy cost-conscious homeowners. "Lots of people, particularly in Germany, want to insulate their houses better, which means better, stronger windows."

Guardian is supported in its upbeat view by Vernante-Pennitalia, a Genoa-based glass company in which the U.S. firm PPG Industries has an 80-percent interest and which operates three plants in Italy. "The big European glass companies are caught up in a scare mentality going back to 1975, when all of them were on the verge of bankruptcy," a senior executive said. "We do not subscribe to the market-saturation scenario for the 1980s."

"As opposed to the EEC study conclusions, we are looking to expansion — mainly in the housing and automobile markets — and hence plan to invest and to expand our operations as well," he added.

In a sense, Guardian is repeating in Europe what it did in the United States 10 years ago when it became the first company in 50 years to enter the glassmaking business. It rose to become the fourth-ranking U.S. producer of flat glass, after PPG Industries, Libbey-Owens-Ford and Ford.

Guardian got started by purchasing from Pilkington the license for making flat glass by the float process, which involves melting silica sand and other materials and pouring them onto a pool of molten tin. As the hot glass floats on the tin it is drawn into a continuous ribbon of glass for subsequent cooling and cutting.

To the mixed annoyance and admiration of competitors, Guardian added its own ingredients: decentralizing management, keeping marketing and production functions tightly linked, and, above all, avoiding cumbersome, costly distribution channels.

Mr. Kohn said that the new Luxembourg plant — to be built by 1982 on a 32-hectare site in a new industrial zone near the town of Bascharage — will be a virtual replica of Guardian's highly automated float plant in Kingsburg, Calif., which was opened in August, 1978. "We will sell directly or through non-captive glass distributors in West Germany, France and elsewhere in Europe where there is demand," he said. "We are certainly not trying to hurt anyone."

Equally defensive of the move is Paul Helminger, Luxembourg's 39-year-old secretary of state with broad responsibility for foreign and economic affairs, who is leading a drive to attract new industrial investment. "This is our first major move away from our traditional and troubled one-crop economy based on steel, and we very much defend the project," he said. "We approved it, the Common Market authorities in Brussels gave the green light and we hope it is only the beginning of other U.S. and foreign investment."

As part of that drive, Luxembourg is underwriting roughly 14 percent of the new plant's total $75-million cost through a subsidy, tax incentives and low-interest loans, and by providing rail and road transport connections. "If you want to produce under very attractive conditions — and we are very aware of what Ireland and other countries are offering — we think we are unbeatable," Mr. Helminger said. Currently, he added, Luxembourg is negotiating actively with half a dozen other U.S. companies.

Possible Litigation

Can Guardian be stopped? Some European glass lobbyists are counting on litigation between Pilkington and Guardian over the float process, which the British firm says Guardian may be using in violation of an agreement with it. Mr. Davidson says he will go ahead anyway. A seasoned Western diplomat familiar with the situation commented, "The Luxembourg government is deeply committed to this project, so any action in the courts there is a dubious prospect at best."

Industry lobbyists also are counting on help from the Belgian government. "Although our concern is not directly connected with Guardian, we have requested the EEC Commission to study restructuring of the entire European glass industry," said a senior Belgian government official.

"Our glass industry is in trouble . . . Only 18,000 employees are left compared to 27,000 a decade ago, and our goal is to keep it alive," added an industry official in Brussels. Questioning of officials in Paris, Brussels and Luxembourg indicates however that no action is in sight. "We keep hearing of imminent complaints about Guardian, but so far it has not been raised here," said Mr. Helminger.

Currency Rates

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for April 4, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.1445	4.576	109.11 *	47.315 *	0.2259	—	6.807 *	714.96 *	38.10 *
Brussels (a)	31.39	67.29	1.604	6.96	3.4683 *	14.7045	—	16.908	5.1745
Frankfurt	1.966	4.201	—	43.40 *	2.163 x	91.70 *	6.24 *	705.30 *	33.93 *
London (b)	2.139	—	4.1925	9.651	1.971.00	4.5745	67.24	3.9763	13.035
Milan	987.95	1.936.40	461.00	200.61	—	422.50	28.84	484.00	149.98
New York	—	2.136	0.5078	0.2285	N.A. *	0.4655	N.A.	0.5352	N.A.
Paris	4.535	9.69	230.40 *	—	N.A. x	N.A. *	N.A. *	242.83 *	N.A. *
Zurich	1.861	3.983	94.9491 *	41.2136 *	0.2059	86.9427 *	5.9381 *	—	30.1255 *
ECU	1.2952	0.6027	2.5321	5.8348	N.A.	2.7626	40.5971	2.4019	7.8656

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0305	Belgian fin. franc	32.74	0.1968	Hong Kong $	5.0825	0.3002	Saudi Riyal	3.331
0.8331	Canadian $	1.2003	1.9155	Irish £	0.5221	0.0717	Schilling	13.955
0.1649	Danish krone	6.065	N.A.	Israeli £	N.A.	0.4344	Singapore $	2.302
0.0239	Drachma	41.85	3.6114	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2769	N.A.	Swedish krona	N.A.
0.0195	Escudo	51.20	0.1936	Norw. krone	5.165	0.2676	U.A.E. dirham	3.7375
N.A.	Fin. mark	N.A.	0.0137	Peseta	72.85	0.0039	Yen	258.15

£ Sterling: 1.12275 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.

Sales supplied by NASD

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AELInd 1	229	7½	6¾	6¾	-¾
AEST	187	6	3¾	3¾	-2¼
AlcPha 17	60	3¾	3¼	3¾	+½
Acadins	2084	1-16	3¾	3¾	-5-16
Accelrtn	102	4	3¾	4	
Accuray	375	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+⅝
AcmeEl 24b	24	6	5⅝	5⅝	-¼
AcmeGn .60	28	8¼	7¾	7¾	-¼
AdncLb	304	10¼	9¾	10	+¼
AddisnW .50	99	7¼	6¾	7¼	+½
AdvRoss	350	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅝
AdvPatnt	838	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	-¼

(Continued on Page 9)

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended April 4, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Champ Ho	480,700	1½	1	1¼	Unch.
Resrtint	332,700	27¾	23⅝	26¼	+2¾
DelhiOil	297,700	28¾	24½	28⅝	+2¾
TubosMex	284,400	8⅝	6⅞	8¼	+1½
HouOilM	281,700	21½	20	20¾	Unch.
Gulf Can	272,000	111¼	105	109	+1
Amdahl	262,400	22¼	18⅞	21⅞	+2¾
AllasCM	258,000	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	-⅛
Dome Petr	256,800	54⅜	51⅝	52⅝	+1⅛
RangerOil	244,400	21⅝	19½	20⅝	Unch.

Volume: 15,430,000 shares
Year to Date: 479,340,000 shares
Issues traded in: 939
Advances: 543 ; declines: 242 ; unchanged: 154
New Highs: 7 ; new lows: 96

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended April 4, 1980

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Howard John	2,178,500	16⅛	13⅛	16½	-7⅜
Modisn Fd	1,872,600	17⅜	16⅜	17⅜	Unch.
IBM	1,640,800	56	54⅛	54⅞	-1
Amer T&T	1,478,700	49¼	47½	48⅝	+½
Mobil	1,428,900	68⅝	63¼	63⅝	-⅞
Exxon	1,232,300	57⅞	56	56⅝	-¾
Texaco	1,175,000	33⅝	32½	32¾	-¼
AM Cyan	1,149,400	30½	25¾	30¼	+5⅛
ElPaso Co	1,073,200	19⅛	16⅞	17⅛	-1
Phillips Pet	963,400	41⅞	39⅝	39⅞	-2½
AetnaLfe	910,000	35⅛	31½	34⅝	+3⅛
Int T&T	897,300	26⅛	23⅝	26⅛	+2¼
Sears Roeb	884,450	16⅛	15⅝	16	-⅛
Boeing	850,800	55⅞	52⅞	55⅝	+1½
GulfOil	817,200	39⅞	36¾	37⅞	-1
FedNat Mtg	792,300	14½	13⅞	14¼	+¼
Sony Corp	775,400	7½	6⅞	7⅛	+⅛
EastKodak	770,500	48⅞	46⅝	47½	Unch.
EngMnCh	769,700	26¼	23⅝	25⅝	Unch.
CityCorp	733,400	19½	17⅝	18⅞	+⅞

Issues Traded in: 2,092
Advances: 632 ; declines: 1,276 ; unchanged: 184
New highs: 7 , new lows: 584

Volume

This week	131,250,800 shares
Last Week	277,510,000 shares
1979 same week	173,690,000 shares
1980 to date	3,086,928,131 shares
1979 to date	1,837,740,000 shares
1978 to date	1,370,740,000 shares

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld
4-10 1980	14.55	13.89	14.09
4-17	15.80	15.33	15.60
4-24	15.77	15.27	15.59
4-29	15.58	15.00	15.34
5-1	15.73	15.35	15.75
5-8	15.37	14.67	15.06
5-15	15.57	15.19	15.65
5-22	15.51	15.21	15.71
5-27	15.52	15.12	15.65
5-29	15.42	15.12	15.67
6-5	15.25	14.93	15.51
6-12	15.35	14.85	15.47
6-19	15.20	15.66	15.31
6-24	15.37	15.05	15.77
6-26	14.77	14.51	16.28
7-3	14.77	14.89	15.65
7-10	15.03	14.82	15.42
7-17	15.09	14.84	15.69
7-22	15.13	14.59	15.78
7-24	15.15	14.88	15.79
7-31	15.11	14.83	15.87
8-7	15.07	14.81	15.80
8-14	15.09	14.83	15.87
8-19	15.15	14.85	15.93
8-21	15.07	14.77	15.85
8-28	14.95	14.68	15.06
9-4	14.87	14.65	15.81
9-11	14.77	14.65	15.86
9-16	14.55	14.59	15.83
9-18	14.75	14.56	15.80
9-25	14.74	14.56	15.85
10-2	14.74	14.64	16.00
10-14	14.51	14.27	15.60
11-6	14.66	14.40	15.78
12-4	13.73	13.53	14.82
1-2-1981	14.22	14.14	15.64
1-29	14.22	14.04	15.63
2-26	14.02	13.94	15.63
3-26	13.36	13.72	15.56

Subject to Federal taxes but not to State income taxes

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices April 4, 1980

	Bid	Ask
SellBuy		
Acorn F	20.75	NL
ADV	11.54	NL
Afuture	12.17	NL
AIM Funds:		
CvYld	10.89	11.65
Edson	10.12	10.82
HiYld	8.72	9.33
Alpha F	12.86	NL
A BirthT	11.05	12.08

NL —No load (sales charge)

International Bond Prices — Week of April 2

(Continued From Page 6)

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

— Explanation of Symbols

CN$	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NKR	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

What Sophisticated Europeans have in common.

International Herald Tribune

Over-Counter Market

(Continued from Page 8)

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]				

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
SwftBkFl .80	366	17⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ¾
Swfik pf4.37	13	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ½
SwiftRD g	300	13¼	11¾	13¼	+ 2
SuprCra	70	1½	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
SuperEl .36	479	8½	7½	8⅛	+ ⅝
SurvTec	59	6¼	5	6	+ 1
Swanton f	79	15	15	15	
Sykesa	161	19½	17¾	19½	+ 1½
SymbTec	28	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
SystGen	32	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ¼
SystEng .12b	26	11½	10¾	10¾	
TBarInc	88	24¾	23¼	22½	+ ¾
TDK .71e		73½	70¾	72½	+ ¾
TIECom	263	10	9	9½	+ 1
TONM	2359	5-16	3	3	— 3-16
TPC	155	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
TRV s	194	13¾	11½	11¾	— 2
Tampax 2.40a	2017	27¾	26	27¾	+ 1½
Tandem	1235	48	41½	45¼	+ 4
TannePr	998	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
TaylRnt .28	49	11¾	11¾	11¾	
TecumP 3.20a	10	58	58	58	
TescoPr .11.95e	75	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	
TelCmA	180	18⅝	17	18⅝	+ 1⅝
TelComB	60	18¼	17¼	17⅞	+ ½
TelecoO	197	15¾	14¼	15¾	+ 1½
TeleExp	264	13	12¼	13	+ ¾
Telecrd .36	83	14	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Tennant 1.28	43	25	25	25	
TenaCOR	745	5¼	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜
TennNG 1	34	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
TenVIBa .80	66	8½	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
TermDat f	49	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
Tesdata	202	10½	9½	10½	+ 1
TexABs 1.24	78	23¼	21¾	23¼	+ 1½
TexAOil .05e	1119	9⅛	8½	9	+ ½
Texon	421	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
Texscan f	154	6¾	6¼	6½	— ¼
ThermEl	685	24¼	22¾	23½	+ ¾
ThetfdCp	44	3¼	3	3	— ¼
ThdNtCp 1.20	73	18¾	18¾	18¾	
ThomMd	204	14	11½	13¾	+ 2¼
Threshd	276	10½	9¼	10½	+ 1¼
TI-Corp 2	8	19½	19½	19½	
TideRoy 2.05e	47	34	33½	34	+ ½
Timbrld .20b	177	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
Tiroepix f	133	10¼	9½	10¼	+ ¾
Tipprary f	942	17¾	15¾	17	+ 1½
Tocom s	263	9½	8¼	9½	
TokioF 1.28r	8	114	108½	108½	— 1¼
TotedMn	384	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
TotedTr .20	38	23¼	21½	23¼	+ 1⅛
TomblOil f	1391	17	15¾	16⅛	+ ¾
TomlO wt	668	11	9¼	10½	+ 1⅛
TomlOunt	84	27¾	24½	27	+ 2¾
Tosco f	122	12¾	11¼	12½	+ 1¼
TorsRay	30	27	24	25	
Towle s.44	205	13½	12½	12¾	— ⅜
Towle pf.44	8	12	11	11	— 1
Toyota .41r	13	31	30¼	30¼	— ¾
TransOil	277	13	11⅛	12⅝	+ 1½
TransEx	49	12	11½	12	+ ½
Trnsm	68	2½	2½	2½	
TrnspLf	111	11⅜	11½	11⅞	+ ¾

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Tri-Am .04	65	5½	5⅛	5½	
TriChem .52	65	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
TriadSy	628	20⅞	17½	19⅞	+ 2
TricoPd 1a	16	31	29	29	— 2
TrorGld g	318	6¼	5⅛	5¾	+ ⅛
TrusJols .30	418	16¼	13	16	+ 3¼
TrBkGa 1.80	176	27½	25¾	27½	+ 1¾
TuckDrl	148	12¾	12	12½	+ ½
TwinCty .80	7	11	11	11	
TyronHy .50	28	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅞
TysonFd .16	47	8¼	8	8	
UAColu .25	61	39	36⅞	37	+ ½
USPRI .85e	28	7	6⅞	7	
UTLCp	138	3⅛	3⅛	3⅝	+ ½
Unicapt .12	537	10¼	9¾	10½	+ 1¼
Unitil Inc	89	5½	5¼	5⅜	
Unimed	50	16	15½	16	+ ½
UnMetl .05e	4	10½	10½	10½	
UNBkPif 1.86	1	21	21	21	
UnPintrs .40	116	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
UnSolCp 1.20	9	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
UnTrBcp 1.50	17	13	13	13	
Unishp	580	2½	2 5-16	2⅜	+ 1-16
UnitDE	353	23¾	21½	23¼	+ 2
UAThtrs .48	74	31⅞	27¾	31½	+ 4½
UnBnAz s1.88	74	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ 1½
UBkNY 1.80	162	18¾	17¼	18⅛	+ 1¼
UBkCol 1.58	166	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ½
UnCbITV .10t	253	24½	23½	24½	+ ¾
UCorBsh 1	11	12	12	12	
UFirCos .90	22	26	25¼	26	+ ¼
UnHearn g	129	7	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
UInIRsh .02e	52	8	7⅞	7¾	— ⅛
UInIRs un	7	13½	11½	13	— ½
UnMcGil .25	16	12½	12¼	12½	+ ½
UnMoBn 1b	9	19	19	19	
UPetrsch	1128	2 7-16	2⅛	2¼	
UPresLf 1	38	7¾	7	7¾	— ⅛
UnSvcLf .80	495	13⅞	11	13⅞	+ 2⅝
USBcp 1b	1088	24¼	22¼	24¼	+ 2
USEnr	694	32	25¼	31½	+ 6¼
USSupr 3	41	57½	55½	55½	— 2
USSurg	793	26½	23⅞	26	+ 2⅜
USTrck 1.20a	152	13¼	12⅞	13	
USTrst 1.90	74	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
UnTelcm	59	12½	11½	12½	+ 1
UVaBsh 1.60	159	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
UnivPat	296	11¼	9⅞	10⅞	+ 1
UnivRE .99e	225	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
VaalRe 5.27e	818	47¾	45⅝	46½	— 1
ValAsc	0	10⅛	10	10⅛	
Vallen	33	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
ValBkAr 1.40	350	28⅝	25⅝	28⅝	+ 2⅝
ValyLab	82	10½	10	10	— ¾
Valmnt .80	31	10½	10½	10½	
ValtecCp	756	17	16	16½	+ ½
Valtekin	47	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
VanDus .40	25	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
VanDvk	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	
VanShak .40	73	7⅜	6⅝	7⅜	+ ⅞
VandrEn f	299	9½	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Vrcoint s	914	17¾	14¾	17½	+ 2¾
Varlen .40	81	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
Velcro a.70	86	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Verbatm	183	14½	13¼	14¼	+ 1
VermtRsh .20t	83	20½	19	20½	+ 1½
VictraSt	880	10⅛	9	9⅛	— 1
VideoCp	90	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
ValniSe	193	19¾	17½	19	+ 1¾
VaNBsh 1.04	263	11⅞	10½	11⅞	+ ⅞
VisoExp	106	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
VisulScl	145	5¼	5	5⅛	
Vitram .10r	81	10	9½	10	+ ½
VoltInfo	423	21½	17¾	20	+ 2¼
VintCop	203	4⅞	3⅞	4½	+ ⅜
VulcPk a.14	96	10⅞	10¼	10½	
WD40 Co1.60	[illegible]	36	34¼	34½	+ ½
Wabash .10e	86	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
WarnEB 1.20	63	20	19½	20	+ ½
WshEnr 1.40	154	14⅞	14⅛	14½	— ¼
WashScl .07e	84	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
WatrAsc .14	145	27⅞	26	27½	+ 1½
WausPp a.24	427	11⅞	11¼	11½	
Wavetk	26	13	12½	13	+ ½
Weisfld .55e	6	10½	10½	10½	
WelkG 1.09e	1044	12⅞	10⅞	12⅞	+ 1
Wendys .40	3225	10⅞	8¾	10¾	+ 2
Wesper .10	181	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ½
WstDrf 7.27e	447	60	57	60	+ 2
WestCo .44	51	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
WstctPl g	221	19⅞	18¼	19⅞	+ 1¼
WnCasS 1.68	265	33½	30⅝	33⅛	+ 2⅝
WDeep 3.38e	620	32	29	31½	+ 1
WnDigtl	448	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
WnGear .60	259	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
WHold 6.51e	318	55½	52	55½	+ 2¾
WMarEl .15r	97	13¾	12¼	13½	+ ¾
WMMlg .20e	11	2⅝	2½	2½	
WnOilSh	65	6⅞	6	6	— ¼
WstnPfd	622	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
WmorC	284	21½	19¾	21¼	+ 2
Westpt	90	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Wstwind	6284	1-16	1-16	1-16	
Wettrau .70b	143	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
WienAir	18	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅝
WileyJh 1.36	22	25	25	25	
Willamt 1.40	475	28¾	27	28⅝	+ ⅜
WlmgT 2.80	42	19	19	19	
WlsnHJ .20	80	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ¼
WiscCl 1.84	4	16	15½	16	+ ½
WiscRE .08e	62	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
WisrOil 3.60	31	101½	97	100½	+ 3½
Wolohn .32	172	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
WoodDn .40	37	10½	10	10	+ ½
WoodLot 1.70	57	21¼	21	21	— ¼
WorcBcp .40	29	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Worthin .48	443	15½	13¾	15½	+ 1¾
WrighW .26	34	3½	3½	3½	
WritrCp .50e	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
WulfOil	1691	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
WymnG 1	120	29½	27	29½	+ 3
XRG	133	3¾	3½	3¼	— ¼
Xcorint	217	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Xidex s	233	17½	15¾	15¾	— 1½
Xomox .40	258	22	19¾	22	+ 2¾
XolorEn	1516	1	¾	15-16	+ 3-16
YlowFrt .76	318	14	13⅛	14	+ 1
YubaGdA	73	8½	8½	8½	
ZenNat .40	145	14½	12¾	14	+ 1
ZionUt 1	221	22	19¾	22	+ 2¼
Zondvn .28	79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
	— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		N.Y.
[illegible]							

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
Merck	60	726	8¼	42	10¼	3	11⅜	68¼
Merck	70	200	⅛	51	3⅛	73	5½	68¼
Merck	80	a	a	10	⅜	4	2⅛	68¼
Merril	15	3	3⅜	8	4½	a	a	18½
Merril	20	20	⅛	2	1⅜	2	2⅜	18½
Merril	25	a	a	38	¾	32	1⅜	18½
M M M	45	93	5¼	85	7½	a	a	49
M M M	50	52	⅝	15	3⅛	18	5	49
M M M	60	a	a	27	11-16	b	b	49
Monsan	45	a	a	1	5⅜	a	a	46½
Monsan	50	32	⅛	11	2½	6	4½	46½
Monsan	60	a	a	a	a	1	1 9-16	46½
Monsan	70	a	a	6	1-16	a	a	46½
Nw Air	25	23	½	3	1⅞	a	a	24
Nw Air	30	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	24
Pennz o	30	3	8¼	a	a	b	b	37¾
Pennz o	33⅜	a	a	20	7⅜	b	b	37¾
Pennz o	48	58	⅛	30	3¼	b	b	37¾
Pennz	30	b	b	1	9½	b	b	37¾
Pennz	35	221	4	214	6⅛	1	8	37¾
Pennz	40	132	13-16	72	3⅜	1	5½	37¾
Pennz	45	187	⅛	44	1⅞	21	3⅛	37¾
Pennz	50	a	a	54	13-16	34	2⅛	37¾
Pepsi	20	20	3⅛	26	4⅛	5	4¾	23⅞
Pepsi	25	57	3-16	43	1 3-16	97	2 1-16	23⅞
Pepsi	30	1	1-16	2	5-16	b	b	23⅞
Polar	20	259	⅛	122	2⅛	32	3⅛	20⅛
Polar	25	742	1-16	281	15-16	22	1 15-16	20⅛
Polar	30	15	1-16	43	5-16	48	15-16	20⅛
Sperry	45	73	2½	16	5¼	a	a	46½
Sperry	50	81	¼	22	3	a	a	46½
Sperry	60	a	a	15	⅜	a	a	46½
Squibb	30	39	1¾	3	3⅛	b	b	31⅛
Squibb	35	184	3-16	28	1⅜	40	2¾	31⅛
Squibb	40	5	1-16	16	⅜	13	1¼	31⅛
StorTec	10	7	4⅝	21	5	10	5⅜	14⅝
StorTec	15	184	9-16	166	2	66	2⅜	14⅝
StorTec	20	508	1-16	160	11-16	119	1 5-16	14⅝
Tandy	25	2	8	a	a	b	b	32½
Tandy	30	2	3⅛	a	a	2	6	32½
Tandy	35	11	7-16	a	a	a	a	32½
Teldyn	120	696	8⅞	14	17	1	23½	126⅛
Teldyn	130	1210	2⅞	14	10⅞	3	16¼	126⅛
Teldyn	140	640	⅝	160	6⅜	16	12¼	126⅛
Teldyn	150	193	3-16	35	3⅛	5	8¼	126⅛
Tex In	80	73	4½	7	11½	a	a	83⅛
Tex In	90	196	⅜	19	5¼	a	a	83⅛
Tex In	100	134	1-16	a	a	a	a	83⅛
Tex In	110	a	a	11	1 3-16	a	a	83⅛
Upjohn	45	39	2	6	4⅛	a	a	46⅞
Upjohn	50	151	5-16	62	1 9-16	3	3	46⅞
Weyerh	30	67	15-16	a	a	a	a	30⅞
Weyerh	35	16	1-16	3	1	a	a	30⅞
Xerox	50	205	4⅛	160	7⅛	1	9⅛	53⅞
Xerox	60	80	⅛	271	1 13-16	14	3⅛	53⅞
Xerox	70	18	1-16	74	7-16	38	1½	53⅞
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A E P	15	4	2	8	2½	46	2⅞	17¼
A E P	20	11	1-16	193	5-16	126	⅝	17¼
A E P	25	2	1-16	b	b	b	b	17¼
Am Has	25	4	7¼	a	a	a	a	31½
Am Has	30	12	2⅛	18	3⅛	a	a	31½
Am Has	35	17	½	6	1⅜	a	a	31½
A M P	40	30	⅛	a	a	a	a	37⅛
Bally	20	b	b	3	5⅛	15	6⅛	22⅛
Bally	25	103	7⅛	38	3⅛	10	4⅛	22⅛
Bally	30	135	⅜	91	1 15-16	4	2 15-16	22⅛
Bally	35	50	3-16	57	1	65	1 15-16	22⅛
Bally	40	5	1-16	35	⅜	b	b	22⅛
Bally	45	58	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅛
Baxter	35	77	6¼	1	8⅛	a	a	39½
Baxter	40	23	2½	16	4⅛	a	a	39½
Baxter	45	a	a	3	2½	a	a	39½
Baxter	50	10	⅛	10	1	b	b	39½
Blk Dk	20	7	1⅜	21	2 1-16	19	3⅛	19⅞
Blk Dk	25	50	⅛	25	⅜	3	1 1-16	19⅞
Boeing	40	3	15¾	4	18	b	b	55½
Boeing	45	201	11⅜	38	14	a	a	55½
Boeing	50	828	7⅜	155	10⅛	17	12⅜	55½
Boeing	60	1087	2 9-16	190	5⅛	72	7⅜	55½
Boeing	70	707	9-16	173	2 7-16	175	4⅛	55½
Bois C	30	20	2⅜	a	a	a	a	30½
Bois C	35	59	9-16	10	2	a	a	30½
Bois C	40	20	1-16	10	15-16	1	1⅜	30½
C B S	45	a	a	1	5¼	a	a	45½
C B S	50	3	9-16	a	a	a	a	45½
Coke	30	5	2	2	3¼	5	4⅛	30⅞
Coke	35	52	⅛	2	1	a	a	30⅞
Coke	40	2	1-16	a	a	a	a	30⅞
Colgat	15	12	1-16	65	⅜	23	9-16	13⅞
Cmw Ed	15	4	4¼	a	a	16	4⅞	19
Cmw Ed	20	112	⅜	114	15-16	102	1½	19
C Data	40	180	10	b	b	b	b	49⅞
C Data	45	457	6⅛	7	8⅛	a	a	49⅞
C Data	50	492	2 15-16	1	5½	a	a	49⅞
C Data	60	419	⅛	77	2⅛	32	3⅜	49⅞
C Data	70	30	1-16	69	13-16	43	1¾	49⅞
Gn Dyn	45	10	22⅛	a	a	b	b	68⅛
Gn Dyn	60	74	9¼	1	12⅛	3	15	68⅛
Gn Dyn	70	309	4½	127	7⅞	a	a	68⅛
Gn Dyn	80	133	1 5-16	10	3⅜	5	6	68⅛
Gen Fd	30	2	⅛	54	⅜	b	b	28
Hewlet	50	8	11¼	9	14	b	b	61
Hewlet	60	209	4	19	8	4	11	61
Hewlet	70	143	1	23	3⅜	2	5⅛	61
Hewlet	80	33	⅛	14	1⅜	3	2⅜	61
H Inns	15	29	1⅜	43	2 7-16	13	2¾	14⅞
H Inns	20	101	⅛	64	⅝	23	1¼	14⅞
H Inns	25	a	a	a	a	20	½	14⅞
Honwll	70	649	6⅛	80	9⅛	15	12⅛	73¼
Honwll p	70	1304	2 5-16	190	3⅛	44	4⅞	73¼
Honwll	80	953	1 13-16	211	4⅞	49	6⅛	73¼
Honwll p	80	738	7¼	132	7⅞	51	9⅛	73¼
Honwll	90	214	⅜	119	2 1-16	152	4⅛	73¼
Honwll p	90	142	16⅝	25	16⅛	22	16⅞	73¼
Honwll	100	94	⅛	77	¾	95	2	73¼
In Flv	15	2	4⅛	2	4½	a	a	19⅛
In Flv	20	55	¼	3	1⅛	a	a	19⅛
In FLV	20	b	b	b	b	1	1⅜	19⅛
J Manv	20	4	⅛	34	1⅜	37	2⅛	19
J Manv	25	a	a	2	7-16	2	13-16	19

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
MGIC	20	3	1⅜	a	a	a	a	20¼
MGIC	25	1	⅛	a	a	a	a	20¼
Mobil	35	1	29	b	b	b	b	63⅞
Mobil	45	6	20¼	9	22	b	b	63⅞
Mobil	50	285	15	58	17	b	b	63⅞
Mobil	55	231	10½	16	14⅞	a	a	63⅞
Mobil	60	1517	7⅜	168	12	14	13⅛	63⅞
Mobil	65	828	5	127	9¼	29	11⅛	63⅞
Mobil	70	2709	3	854	7	100	9⅛	63⅞
Mobil	80	1466	1 3-16	443	4⅛	125	6½	63⅞
Mobil	90	1531	⅜	665	2 3-16	251	3⅛	63⅞
N Semi	15	9	6⅞	a	a	a	a	21¼
N Semi	20	191	2½	14	4	10	5	21¼
N Semi	25	141	⅜	53	1⅜	12	2⅜	21¼
N Sem o	16⅝	14	5⅜	a	a	b	b	21¼
N Sem o	20	76	2 7-16	a	a	b	b	21¼
N Sem o	23⅜	80	11-16	28	2 7-16	2	3⅜	21¼
N Sem o	26⅝	187	5-16	55	1⅛	15	2 3-16	21¼
N Sem o	30	11	1-16	35	11-16	18	1 7-16	21¼
Occi	20	129	4⅛	42	5⅜	34	6½	22⅞
Occi	25	541	1 7-16	168	3	127	3⅞	22⅞
Occi	30	824	⅛	197	1⅜	67	2⅛	22⅞
Occi	35	68	1-16	121	11-16	29	1⅛	22⅞
Raythn	50	1	22½	a	a	b	b	69⅞
Raythn	60	68	10½	54	13	b	b	69⅞
Raythn	70	42	3	17	6	a	a	69⅞
Raythn	80	149	9-16	42	2⅜	5	4⅞	69⅞
Raythn	90	50	⅛	a	a	a	a	69⅞
Rynlds	30	a	a	5	3⅛	a	a	30⅞
Rynlds	35	197	⅜	27	1¼	4	1⅜	30⅞
Rynlds	40	a	a	a	a	2	⅜	30⅞
Slumb	70	2	35	b	b	b	b	103⅞
Slumb	80	5	24¾	b	b	b	b	103⅞
Slumb	90	27	15⅜	a	a	b	b	103⅞
Slumb	100	80	9	26	15	7	18¾	103⅞
Slumb	110	265	3⅛	51	9	a	a	103⅞
Slumb	120	205	1 3-16	196	4⅜	4	8	103⅞
Skylin	10	8	1	15	1 9-16	19	2⅛	10½
Skylin	15	12	1-16	4	5-16	14	11-16	10½
Southn	10	10	1⅛	36	1⅜	38	2⅛	11⅛
Southn	15	a	a	41	⅛	20	¼	11⅛
St Ind	70	17	25	30	29	b	b	94⅞
St Ind	80	79	16⅛	1	20	b	b	94⅞
St Ind	90	269	7⅛	8	12½	a	a	94⅞
St Ind	100	531	3⅛	2	8½	4	10	94⅞
St Ind	110	190	1⅛	20	4⅛	1	7	94⅞
St Ind	120	74	5-16	1	2 1-16	a	a	94⅞
Tx Glf	30	33	5⅛	a	a	a	a	34¼
Tx Glf	35	31	2½	15	4½	a	a	34¼
Tx Glf	40	59	15-16	19	3⅛	4	4⅛	34¼
Tx Glf	45	15	⅜	70	1⅜	7	2⅛	34¼
Tx Glf	50	15	¼	14	1⅛	6	2⅛	34¼
Tx Glf	60	a	a	22	½	17	1	34¼
U A L	15	30	3½	30	4½	a	a	17⅝
U A L	20	100	⅛	122	1 9-16	29	2⅛	17⅝
U A L	25	116	½	42	9-16	18	1⅛	17⅝
U A L	30	5	1-16	b	b	b	b	17⅝
U Tech	40	30	3⅛	15	5⅛	a	a	40½
U Tech	45	15	1⅜	38	2⅜	5	4½	40½
U Tech	50	110	7-16	31	1⅛	34	3⅛	40½
U Tech	60	a	a	1	11-16	54	1 9-16	40½
J Walt	25	15	2	8	3⅛	a	a	26⅛
J Walt	30	5	7-16	11	1	5	1½	26⅛
Willms	20	12	9	a	a	a	a	29
Willms	25	95	5⅛	18	7	a	a	29
Willms	30	211	2⅛	116	4⅛	79	5⅛	29
Willms	35	44	⅜	37	2⅛	14	3⅛	29
Willms	40	52	⅛	a	a	[illegible]	2¼	29
		— Jun —		— Sep —		— Dec —		
Bruns	10	5	2½	4	3	7	3¼	12
Bruns	15	327	⅛	175	⅜	24	1	12
Dow Ch	25	6	6⅛	b	b	b	b	30⅛
Dow Ch	30	152	3	23	4⅛	120	5⅛	30⅛
Dow Ch	35	71	1	20	2 1-16	14	3	30⅛
Dow Ch	40	70	5-16	1	15-16	a	a	30⅛
Ford	25	34	3½	11	4⅜	24	5⅛	28⅛
Ford	30	47	1	19	2	2	2⅞	28⅛
Ford	35	14	¼	7	13-16	3	1	28⅛
Ford	40	66	1-16	b	b	b	b	28⅛
Gen El	45	111	5	1	6⅛	a	a	48⅛
Gen El	50	215	1⅞	116	3⅝	6	4½	48⅛
Gen El	55	14	7-16	56	1½	a	a	48⅛
Gen El	60	a	a	a	a	b	b	48⅛
G M	45	855	2⅛	340	4⅛	19	4⅜	44⅛
G M p	45	1431	2⅛	238	3⅛	719	4⅛	44⅛
G M	50	254	9-16	395	1 13-16	43	2⅜	44⅛
G M p	50	690	5⅜	101	6⅛	62	6⅜	44⅛
G M	60	515	1-16	544	⅜	a	a	44⅛
G M p	60	315	15	5	14½	b	b	44⅛
G M p	70	305	24½	b	b	b	b	44⅛
Glf Wn	15	137	3	46	4	73	4½	17⅛
Glf Wn	20	338	13-16	141	1½	53	1 15-16	17⅛
I T T	20	44	6⅛	23	6⅜	1	6⅜	26⅛
I T T	25	441	2	335	3	21	3½	26⅛
I T T	30	687	⅛	285	1	b	b	26⅛
K mart	15	50	4⅛	a	a	a	a	18⅞
K mart	20	109	15-16	35	1⅜	a	a	18⅞
K mart	25	a	a	5	⅜	b	b	18⅞
Kenn C	25	38	4½	a	a	a	a	27
Kenn C	30	150	2	35	3⅛	39	4⅛	27
Kenn C	35	101	13-16	49	2	2	2 15-16	27
Kenn C	40	207	⅜	30	11-16	b	b	27
Kenn C	45	201	⅛	17	9-16	b	b	27
Mc Don	35	11	8	a	a	a	a	42
Mc Don	40	16	3⅛	a	a	2	6¼	42
Mc Don	45	29	1½	a	a	b	b	42
Mc Don	50	18	5-16	a	a	b	b	42
N C R	50	81	4⅛	10	7	a	a	58
N C R	70	46	1	22	2⅞	b	b	58
N C R	80	a	a	35	1⅛	b	b	58
R C A	20	15	2⅛	7	3⅛	12	3⅛	21
R C A	25	91	7-16	68	1 1-16	20	1½	21
Sears	15	122	1½	28	2⅛	38	2⅜	16⅛
Sears	20	156	3-16	243	½	45	⅜	16⅛
Syntex	30	76	6½	1	9½	10	10	36⅛
Syntex	35	205	3⅛	66	6⅛	11	7	36⅛
Syntex	40	176	1½	81	2 15-16	3	4	36⅛
Syntex	45	56	5-16	5	1⅜	b	b	36⅛

Total volume 92,245 Open interest 2,419,289
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
	— Apr —		— Jul —		— Oct —		N.Y.
[illegible]							

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
T-R W	45	41	¼	10	2	8	3½	40½
Tandy	20	a	a	60	13⅜	b	b	32½
Tandy	25	3	7⅜	70	9⅛	b	b	32½
Tandy	30	336	3	15	5⅛	10	6⅜	32½
Tandy	35	239	⅜	94	2½	58	4	32½
Texaco	25	28	7⅜	38	8⅜	11	9½	32⅛
Texaco	30	376	3	86	4⅞	50	6	32⅛
Texaco	35	600	½	270	2½	261	3⅛	32⅛
Texaco	40	784	1-16	231	1 3-16	133	2⅛	32⅛
U Carb	35	15	3⅛	5	4⅛	a	a	38⅛
U Carb	40	26	½	21	1⅞	5	3⅛	38⅛
U Carb	45	5	1-16	36	13-16	18	1 9-16	38⅛
U Carb	50	a	a	7	⅜	3	1	38⅛
U S St	15	4	2¼	a	a	11	3⅛	17¼
U S St	20	19	1-16	17	⅜	41	1 7-16	17¼
U S St	25	a	a	26	5-16	10	⅝	17¼
Wrn Lm	15	3	4⅛	5	4¼	a	a	19⅛
Wrn Lm	20	136	⅜	150	1⅛	31	2 5-16	19⅛
Wrn Lm	25	10	1-16	14	5-16	21	⅝	19⅛
Westng	15	1	6	a	a	b	b	21⅛
Westng	20	331	1 7-16	77	2 9-16	75	3⅛	21⅛
Westng p	20	274	5-16	400	11-16	101	1 7-16	21⅛
Westng	25	243	1-16	74	11-16	114	1 7-16	21⅛
Westng p	25	35	3⅞	20	3⅞	3	4	21⅛
Westng	30	2	1-16	19	5-16	5	11-16	21⅛
		— May —		— Aug —		— Nov —		
A M F	10	4	2½	3	3⅛	a	a	12¼
A M F	15	10	⅛	18	½	128	⅜	12¼
A S A	25	20	13⅛	5	13⅞	b	b	38
A S A p	25	20	1-16	a	a	b	b	38
A S A	30	30	9¼	a	a	b	b	38
A S A p	30	557	9-16	195	1⅛	b	b	38
A S A	35	174	5⅛	34	7⅜	6	9⅛	38
A S A p	35	734	1 9-16	101	2 9-16	208	3	38
A S A	40	912	2⅜	141	5	93	6½	38
A S A p	40	716	3⅛	91	5	79	5⅜	38
A S A	45	827	1 9-16	167	3⅛	124	4⅝	38
A S A p	45	172	7⅛	85	8½	43	8⅝	38
A S A	50	1498	⅜	309	2 1-16	138	3⅛	38
A S A p	50	91	12½	13	13	2	13⅛	38
Avnet	20	175	4⅛	a	a	6	6⅛	24
Avnet	25	76	1⅛	14	2¼	4	3⅛	24
Avnet	30	36	5-16	16	1 1-16	19	2⅛	24
Avnet	35	a	a	a	a	17	⅞	24
Bally	20	b	b	227	5½	113	6½	22⅛
Bally	25	802	1 5-16	431	3⅜	168	4⅛	22⅛
Bally	30	1053	7-16	512	1⅞	331	2 15-16	22⅛
Bally	35	443	⅛	209	1	276	1⅞	22⅛
Bally	40	126	1-16	271	⅛	b	b	22⅛
Bally	45	805	1-16	b	b	b	b	22⅛
Caterp	45	10	3⅛	a	a	a	a	46⅛
Caterp	50	20	⅛	19	2⅛	a	a	46⅛
Caterp	60	a	a	100	7-16	a	a	46⅛
Con Ed	20	a	a	20	3⅛	27	3½	22
Con Ed	25	a	a	13	⅜	7	⅛	22
Dr Pep	10	28	1⅛	38	2 5-16	a	a	11⅜
Dr Pep	15	194	5-16	32	13-16	22	1 1-16	11⅜
El Pas	15	116	3⅛	375	4⅛	341	4⅜	17⅞
El Pas	20	1662	⅜	285	1⅜	116	2⅜	17⅞
El Pas	25	742	⅛	301	⅝	82	1⅛	17⅞
El Pas	30	172	1-16	55	7-16	51	⅝	17⅞
Grace	30	6	4⅛	a	a	b	b	33⅞
Grace	35	12	1½	a	a	b	b	33⅞
Grace	40	10	⅛	5	1 5-16	a	a	33⅞
Grace	45	a	a	90	⅜	a	a	33⅞
LaPac	19⅝	7	3	a	a	b	b	21⅞
LaPac	24⅝	70	9-16	a	a	b	b	21⅞
LaPac	29⅝	a	a	15	11-16	b	b	21⅞
La Pac	20	10	2⅛	a	a	[illegible]	2⅜	21⅞
La Pac	25	25	7-16	15	1 9-16	5	1⅜	21⅞
La Pac	30	1	1-16	5	½	5	⅞	21⅞
MGIC	15	b	b	22	6	b	b	20¼
MGIC	20	94	1 15-16	57	3	40	4	20¼
MGIC	25	110	9-16	73	1⅜	14	2⅛	20¼
MGIC	30	15	⅛	1	⅞	21	1⅛	20¼
MGIC	35	8	⅛	b	b	b	b	20¼
N Dist	20	26	6⅛	a	a	a	a	25⅞
N Dist	25	4	2 1-16	31	3⅛	3	4⅛	25⅞
N Dist	30	96	7-16	31	1⅜	3	1⅞	25⅞
N Dist	35	25	1-16	a	a	28	⅜	25⅞
N Semi	20	10	2⅝	11	3⅜	2	3⅞	21¼
N Semi	25	4	9-16	5	1 1-16	7	1⅛	21¼
N Sem o	20	15	2⅜	a	a	b	b	21¼
N Sem p	22⅜	12	1 11-16	1	2 7-16	a	a	21¼

Option & price		Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Close
N Sem o	26⅝	19	⅛	2	1 5-16	a	a	21¼
Nort S	15	2	⅛	2	7-16	7	11-16	11⅜
Penney	20	5	3½	1	4⅛	5	4⅝	22⅞
Penney	25	722	½	15	1¼	5	1½	22⅞
PhilPt	40	54	2½	27	4⅜	a	a	39½
PhilPt	45	111	¾	68	2⅛	1	4½	39½
PhilPt	50	45	7-16	84	1⅛	1	3⅛	39½
PhilPt	55	129	⅛	80	⅞	20	2½	39½
PhilPt	60	261	⅛	1	⅛	a	a	39½
PhilPt	70	a	a	2	⅜	2	1	39½
Searle	15	37	6⅞	25	7	[illegible]	7⅜	21⅞
Searle	20	270	2⅛	168	3⅛	13	4⅛	21⅞
Searle	25	192	7-16	101	1½	40	2⅜	21⅞
SimPat	10	92	⅜	59	⅝	61	13-16	7⅞
SimPat	15	16	1-16	a	a	a	a	7⅞
Sterlg	20	139	9-16	a	a	50	2⅜	18
Tennco	35	26	1 9-16	19	2 15-16	15	3⅜	34¼
Tennco	40	194	½	27	1 3-16	22	2⅛	34¼
Tennco	45	87	⅛	33	⅛	100	1 5-16	34¼
Tennco	50	a	a	39	5-16	29	⅜	34¼
Tiger	15	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	b	b	20⅞
Tiger	20	18	1 13-16	28	2⅜	34	3⅜	20⅞
Tiger	25	79	⅜	9	1	4	1½	20⅞
Tosco	20	134	3⅛	39	4⅛	32	5⅛	21⅞
Tosco	25	197	1⅛	168	2⅜	24	3⅛	21⅞
Tosco	30	41	5-16	148	1⅛	11	2⅛	21⅞
Tosco	35	10	⅛	10	9-16	16	1¼	21⅞
Zenith	10	28	7-16	32	⅝	19	1⅛	8⅞
		— Jun —		— Sep —		— Dec —		
Asarco	20	11	13¼	b	b	b	b	32¾
Asarco	25	28	9½	25	11⅛	2	12⅛	32¾
Asarco	30	98	6	22	8	27	9¼	32¾
Asarco	35	195	3½	70	5⅛	39	6⅜	32¾
Asarco	40	119	1⅛	36	3⅛	20	4⅛	32¾
Asarco	45	195	1 1-16	55	2 9-16	b	b	32¾
Asarco	50	217	11-16	45	1⅛	b	b	32¾
Asarco	60	23	⅛	26	15-16	b	b	32¾
Beat F	20	a	a	4	3-16	1	1⅜	18⅛
Beat F	25	a	a	a	a	a	a	18⅛
Chase	35	312	4½	11	5⅛	a	a	38½
Chase	40	229	1 5-16	84	2½	22	2⅞	38½
CstlVal	25	22	11⅛	b	b	b	b	17¾
CstlVal	35	8	3⅞	b	b	b	b	17¾
Coastal	15	27	4⅛	17	5½	21	6⅛	17¾
Coastal	20	160	1 13-16	36	3⅛	111	4⅜	17¾
Coastal	25	127	13-16	66	1⅝	14	2⅛	17¾
Coastal	30	127	⅜	8	1	b	b	17¾
Coastal	35	5	3-16	1	½	b	b	17¾
Deere	30	15	2⅛	5	4	a	a	31
Deere	35	52	⅜	5	1½	a	a	31
Deere	40	a	a	4	⅛	b	b	31
G Tel	25	79	1 1-16	10	1⅜	5	2¼	25
G Tel	30	66	⅛	84	5-16	b	b	25
Gillet	15	5	5¼	a	a	a	a	19¾
Gillet	20	50	1½	15	2⅛	a	a	19¾
Gillet	25	10	3-16	5	⅜	a	a	19¾
Gillet	30	a	a	2	3-16	a	a	19¾
Hercul	15	1	2⅛	15	3⅛	5	3⅛	16⅞
Hercul	20	67	⅜	36	1 7-16	70	1⅞	16⅞
Natomas	30	6	7⅛	5	8⅛	7	9½	34½
Natomas p	30	101	1 15-16	5	2⅛	17	2⅜	34½
Natomas	35	121	3⅛	39	5⅛	5	6⅛	34½
Natomas p	35	246	3⅛	53	4⅛	7	4½	34½
Natomas	40	156	1 11-16	37	3½	14	4⅛	34½
Natomas p	40	40	7	10	7⅛	a	a	34½
Natomas	45	43	⅜	42	2	b	b	34½
Pfizer	30	20	9	a	a	a	a	38⅛
Pfizer	35	46	4½	a	a	a	a	38⅛
Pfizer	40	46	1⅜	13	2 13-16	10	4	38⅛
Pfizer	45	70	5-16	2	1 5-16	b	b	38⅛
Ph Mor	25	24	10	b	b	b	b	34⅜
PH Mor	25	b	b	10	10	b	b	34⅜
Ph Mor	30	33	5	24	6⅛	a	a	34⅜
Ph Mor	35	226	1 9-16	18	2⅜	34	3⅜	34⅜
Ph Mor	40	19	⅜	12	1⅛	b	b	34⅜
St Cal	50	12	16¼	1	19	b	b	65½
St Cal	60	91	8⅛	33	11⅛	10	13½	65½
St Cal	70	233	3⅛	111	6⅛	71	8⅛	65½
St Cal	80	208	1¼	22	3¼	13	4⅛	65½
St Cal	90	34	3-16	5	1⅛	b	b	65½

Total volume 81,463 Open interest 1,407,579
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Syndicated Loans

Dollar Spirals on Currency Cost Gap

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, April 6 (IHT) — Since the beginning of this year, the cost of *short-term dollar borrowings* has been near or at record high levels. At the same time, the difference between the cost of borrowing dollars and that of Deutsche marks has been high and has gone higher.

The year opened with a gap of almost 6 percentage points, with six-month Eurodollars at almost 14 percent and six-month EuroDM at just over 8 percent. By mid-February, this had widened to 7 percentage points and by the end of that month the differential was 8 points. In early March it had risen to 9 points and the gap is now almost 10 percentage points.

The differential against the Swiss franc is even wider, currently almost 12 percentage points.

It is this gap that is pulling funds out of Europe, notably DM and Swiss francs, and into the dollar — which explains why the dollar is trading at a two-year high against these and other major currencies.

Another, less noted trend is under way. Wherever possible, treasurers *have been switching rollover* credits from dollars to DM or Swiss francs in a drive to lower significantly their Euromarket borrowing costs.

Bankers in all the major European centers except Paris report record-sized drawdowns in nondollar currencies. Many Euroloans give borrowers a multicurrency option of drawing their loan in any of a number of currencies at each rollover date, usually twice a year.

Curiously, no one knows how many loans have this option or how many of the options are actually being exercised. There appears to be no data on the subject. Neither the official market watchers — the Bank for International Settlements or the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — nor the leading unofficial watchers — Morgan Guaranty Trust or Amex Bank International — keep any records on this aspect.

"It's a definite trend," says a Morgan banker, "but it's difficult to put an amount on this."

"The amount of rollover credits being drawn in DM has never been as high as it is now," an executive at Westdeutsche Landesbank adds.

Downward Prospect

"It's difficult to have a quantitative idea because it's quite new. No one has really studied it," says another banker.

There is also considerable doubt about how much further the process of liability diversification will go. With the dollar now riding high on the foreign exchange market there is a widespread assumption that the dollar's next big move has to be down — meaning an exposure to foreign exchange risk if the borrower has no income in Swiss francs or DM with which to repay the loan.

But the 10-to-12 percentage point differential in interest rates means *the dollar can slide quite a bit* before the savings on interest cost would be wiped out by a shift in the exchange rate.

Many state-agency borrowers do not have even this to worry about. They already pay their own governments a fee for covering the foreign exchange exposure. Whether this exposure is in dollars or Swiss francs makes little difference to them. What counts is the amount of interest they are paying.

In light of the trend to draw nondollar currencies, it is interesting to note that Belgium has been careful *to spell out how much of its new* jumbo loan might be drawn in DM and Swiss francs.

The seven-year loan, carrying a narrow spread of ⅜ percent over the London interbank rate for the first two years and ½ thereafter, has been increased to $1.2 billion from $1 billion initially indicated. The participation of Japanese banks has been approved by the Japanese Ministry of Finance.

Belgium has assured banks that no more than half of the loan could be drawn in DM (up to 32 percent) or Swiss francs (up to 18 percent).

In other major loans under way:

- Mexico is trying to arrange a number of large borrowings from "consortiums" of national banks. The West Germans, for example, are being asked to provide $250 million and the French have been asked for $300 million. Canadian, U.S. and British banks are also said to have been approached, although this could not be confirmed. The Mexicans are said to be eyeing a seven- or eight-year operation and are reported to be discussing how the spread should be split between elements of a half-point and ⅝ percent over Libor.

Although discussions have only begun, bankers are not enthusiastic about Mexico's organizing separate national operations, and prefer that one large loan be organized. The banks apparently would be subject to more political pressure from the Mexicans to step up and be counted in separate national operations than in one universal jumbo.

- Greece has won praise from bankers for opting for a larger loan at what bankers call realistic rates — $450 million for eight years at ⅝ percent over Libor — instead of insisting on a margin with an element of a half percent for a much smaller *sum ($300 million).*
- Romania's Bank for Foreign Trade is seeking $150 million. Half of this would be for eight years at spread of ⅝ percent over Libor for the two years and ¾ over thereafter. The remaining $75 million would be for three years at half-point over Libor. The choice of lead manager — Abu Dhabi Investment Co. — has raised many eyebrows.
- Agua e *Energia of Argentina* is now in the market for $150 million for eight years, offering a margin of ⅝ percent over Libor for the first four years and ¾ percent for the rest.
- Spain's INI is syndicating $290 million for eight years with a split rate of ⅝- ¾ percent over Libor. Managers will keep for themselves $60 million of nine-year paper. Westdeutsche Landesbank is putting together a "club loan" for Ensidesa.
- Ecuador, under the aegis of Shearson Loeb Rhodes, is seeking $100 million for seven years at ¾ percent over Libor.
- Venezuela is borrowing $100 million for two years at ⅜ percent over Libor under the direction of Lloyds Bank. The interesting aspect of this operation is that interest is paid quarterly. Thus, if the borrower opts for a base rate of the six- or 12-month Libor instead of the three-month rate, banks stand to make an additional profit by being paid quarterly.
- Thailand is seeking bids from banks for an eight-year loan of $100 million.
- Privredna Banka of Yugoslavia, led by SFE of Paris, is seeking $25 million for 10 years, offering a *margin of 1 percent over* Libor. The terms are below what most bankers consider necessary to sell Yugoslav paper, but the money will be used to finance a project which is already partially funded by the World Bank — which means the loan is considered very secure.

Nevertheless, the low terms and the large amounts of money now being sought by Yugoslav banks make placing such paper difficult.

- Superfos, a Danish fertilizer firm, is seeking 100 million DM for 10 years at a split rate of ⅝- ¾ percent over Libor. Lead manager WestLB is also offering 50 million DM of five-year paper for Danish Export Finance Corp. carrying a margin of ⅝ percent over Libor.

Commodities

Report on Consumption Sweetens Sugar

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP) — Sugar futures closed sharply higher Thursday, aided by some short-covering before a three-day holiday weekend and some favorable supply-demand news from a leading sugar statistician.

Kim Badenhop, a partner of B.W. Dyer & Co., a firm of sugar traders and economists, said a report from a respected West German statistician showed sugar consumption higher than expected. The report also said production would be lower than previously projected, providing a favorable climate for prices.

F.O. Licht, the statistician, said the third-quarter estimate of production was 85 million metric tons, 2.7 million tons less than anticipated because of crop damage in Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, consumption was expected to rise to 91.497 million metric tons, a increase of almost 440 million metric tons.

"The report was encouraging for the market," Mr. Badenhop said.

Sugar futures advanced .70 cents to the 1-cent daily trading limit in deferred contracts.

Gold, Silver Down

Gold and silver futures, meanwhile, declined as speculative interest in buying contracts continued to fall in light of record high interest rates and the turmoil in the silver market last week.

"Even Europeans were not taken with the idea of buying gold at the moment," said Jack Boyd, vice president of research for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Mr. Boyd said the International Monetary Fund auction on Wednesday of 800,000 ounces of gold, which brought in an average price of $484 per ounce, was in the range several analysts had been expecting. But bids for the gold reflected the disinterest in commodities markets, Mr. Boyd said.

Livestock Futures Up

Livestock futures, which established new contract lows twice during the past week, rose partly on the strength of short-covering in advance of the weekend.

"And there is some feeling that cash prices have declined enough that they now will find some stability," said Bob Kuhn, livestock analyst for Merrill Lynch Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

He said a previous drop in cattle wholesale prices probably stimulated demand from chain stores.

Live cattle were up the 1.5 cents per pound daily trading limit across the board, while feeders were .48 cents to 1.5 cents per pound higher.

Live hogs gained 1.12 to 1.50 cents per pound and pork bellies (uncured bacon) climbed .65 cents to 1.60 cents per pound.

Technical factors and short-covering pushed grain and soybean futures prices higher with commercial buying in the wheat pit setting the pace, traders said. Many traders reasoned that it was best to even up their positions before the weekend.

Eurobond Dealers Hold Breath Over the Weekend

(Continued from Page 7)

less a premier credit than IBM, investors are falling over themselves trying to pick up such high-yielding DM paper.

Bankers report that discussions are under way with numerous U.S. issuers — especially those who generate some revenues in DM — about the possibility of selling DM bonds. From the borrower's point of view there are two key considerations: The funds are readily available, and at rates that are less costly than if the funding were done in dollars (assuming that was possible).

The main drawback is the attitude of the West German authorities. "There is a feeling that with the domestic needs being what they are, the [capital market] subcommittee shouldn't overdo" approving a heavy volume of capital exports, a Frankfurt banker explained.

In short, "there is no green light for private companies" to issue DM Eurobonds, he insisted.

Restriction Removed

With West Germany now so concerned with financing its own current-account deficit, the authorities have just removed one of the restrictive covenants on bond agreements — dating from when the mark was very strong — obligating borrowers to immediately convert their DM and to transfer the proceeds abroad. This is no longer the case.

Although there is no formal calendar this month, bankers can initiate a new issue after getting agreement over the telephone from the members of the capital market subcommittee. Japan Synthetic Rubber Co., guaranteed by the Industrial Bank of Japan, has launched a 40-million-DM, five-year private placement bearing a coupon of 10¼ percent and an issue price of 100¼.

The World Bank has borrowed 350 million DM, split into 150 million DM of six-year notes and 200 million (increased from the initially planned 150 million DM) of 10-year bonds. Both were issued at par with a coupon of 10 percent.

Bankers report very substantial demand for paper bearing 10-percent coupons. The recent IBM six-year notes are trading at 102½ for a yield of 9⅝ percent, and demand for the World Bank paper, which has no call provision, is heavy. An issue for another supranational, which are outside the subcommittee's purview, is said to be in preparation.

Electricite de France's Eurofranc loan — 400 million French francs of six-year paper — was priced at par with a coupon of 14¼ percent. With half the loan pre-placed in the Mideast, the remaining paper was much sought after and managers were able to move up the subscription price from the envisaged discount of 99¾. The paper ended the week 99½ bid-100 asked.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended April 2
(U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	13.67 %
Industrials, long term	13.62 %
Industrials, medium term	14.75 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	14.92 %
French franc, long term	14.03 %
Unit of acc. long term	11.47 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended April 4
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	1,199.5	938.6	260.9
Eurocl.	2,202.	1,947.6	254.4

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

ITALY - GREECE BY RAIL AND CAR FERRY
BRINDISI - PATRAS - ATHENS
FOR FULL DETAILS, CALL:
LONDON 4990076, 7306357
PARIS 7422284, 2660090
COLOGNE 234911
FRANKFURT 20757
ZURICH 2012536, 2110891
BERN 224722
GENEVA 357611, 215511
BRUSSELS 5387659, 5138599
ROME 4740141, 465672
AMSTERDAM 241677
ATHENS 3236333, 3236605
VIENNA 5201 76, 653618
VENICE 29133, 30306

THE EURAILPASS SHIPS
EGNATIA - APPIA
CASTALIA
ESPRESSO

The magnificent STELLA SOLARIS
The yacht-like STELLA OCEANIS
3-4-7 DAY CRUISES
The best of the Greek Islands & Turkey. Every Monday & Friday from Piraeus. Please apply to your travel agent or SUN LINE, 2 Kar. Servias St., Athens. Telex: 21-5621, Phone: 3228-883.

TAKE A FLIER ALONG THE THAMES on the new P & O Jetfoil between London's Tower Bridge and Ostend. Convenient for Belgium and all Europe. Six times a day at 50 mph, it takes just 3½hours. Jet off to a flying start. Call London 01-488 0461, Ostend 320202

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

KENYA - The year-round African Safari destination. Operator - NILESTAR TOURS International, Kenyatta Ave., Box 42291, Nairobi. Tel: 337392. Tlx: 22292. London: 01 930 1895. NY: (212) 986 2666. USA Toll free (800) 223 6046. Americans & Ex-Pats living in Saudi Arabia & Middle East find Nilestar International easy to work with. Inshalla.

YACHT CHARTER CENTER LTD. Enjoy the Greek Islands on our own yachts. Akti Moutsopoulou 19, Piraeus, Greece. Tel: 4113 194. Tlx: 213 935.

RUSSIA/SCANDINAVIA Camping tours 3½-6½ weeks from £220, May, June, July. Tracks Travel, London 937 3028.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

• ESCORTS, N.Y. EVERYWHERE, U.S.A.

ESCORT SERVICE, EVERYWHERE YOU GO, AMERICA! • 212-359-6273

212-961 1945/461 2421

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE AND PROMOTIONS N.Y.-U.S.A. Travel anywhere with multilingual escorts. Major Credit Cards Accepted. 212-765-7896 or 765-7754. 10 a.m. - 10 p.m. daily. 330 W. 56th St., N.Y.,N.Y. 10019.

CHARLENE IN GENEVA Escort Service. Tel: 20 39 35.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

REGENCY - USA
WORLDWIDE MULTILINGUAL ESCORT SERVICE
NEW YORK CITY
Tel: 212-838-8027 & 212-753-1864.
By reservation only.

CACHET U.S.A.
ESCORT SERVICE
NEW YORK, NY. 212 242 0838 OR 212 874 1310.
MIAMI, FLA. 305 944 5683
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA. 305-962-477
BILINGUAL INTERPRETERS FOR THE TRAVELER AND VISITOR.

BELGRAVIA
ESCORT SERVICE IN LONDON
Tel.: 736 5877

• CLASSICS
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
Tel. 794 5218 & 431 2784.

MARHABA
Your Paris-Cannes male and female Escort Service.
340 38 14.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LOTUS
ORIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE
TEL. PARIS 354 26 14.

AMSTERDAM
ESCORT GUIDE SERVICE
Tel: 247731.

Wendy Escort Service
PARIS 281 40 00

TUXEDO ESCORT INTERNATIONAL Escort Service. Tel.: Paris 222 60 55.

LONDON PORTMAN ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: 01 935 5339 or 486 3724.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 602 2303. 11 am-Midnight.

CALYPSO INT'L
Escort Service. Paris 527 90 95.

London Escort Agency
Tel: 231 1158, 11 a.m.-12 p.m.

Escort International
Tel. Paris: 574 63 57.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

JAMIE - PARIS ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 757 62 48.

LITA - LONDON ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01 402 7949.

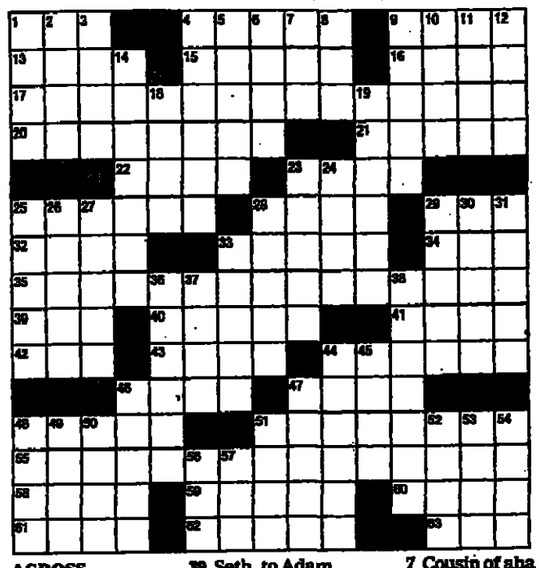
LONDON - BEBE Escort Service. Tel.: 727 9082.

APPEL PARIS Escort Service. Travel with escort • Tel: 520 19 79.

• PARIS
International Escort Service 766 41 94.

LONDON CONTACT Escort Service. Tel.: 01-402 4000, 01-402 4008 OR 01-402 0282.
MILANO 867513. Escort Service. Every day.
DUESSELDORF ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 0211 492605.
MUNICH (089) 5 22 66 5 Escort Service, female and male.
FRANKFURT - WIESBADEN - MAINZ Simone Escort Service. 06121-846666.
LONDON - TANIA ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 01 221-4345.
LONDON RITZ Escort Service. 01 262 9546.
LONDON - Bonnie's Escort Service. Tel: 794 57 28.
VIVA Escort agency of London. Tel: 01 402 7748.
PARIS • MARLENE INTERNATIONAL Multilingual Escort Service. 723 79 78.
AMSTERDAM - NEW AMSTERDAM Escort Service Tel: (20) 730830.
MILAN ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 865647/865146.
ESCORT IN PARIS Escort Service. Tel: 500 73 88.
ZURICH ESCORT SERVICE: Tel: 860 54 83; 10.30-12 a.m. / 6-8.30 p.m.
MANDOLINE ESCORT SERVICE IN PARIS. Tel: 774 75 65.
GENEVA - EVE Escort Service. French-German. Tel: (022) 32.09.03.
MADRID ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: Madrid 457 26 98.
LONDON - CHELSEA GIRL Escort Service. Tel.: 01-584 6513/2749.
ZOE ESCORT SERVICE. London town. Tel: 01 579 6444.
LONDON - DEBBIE ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 589 0451 before 8 o'clock.
LONDON AMANDA'S Escort Service. 938 1299.
SUZY ESCORT SERVICE Amsterdam - 7 days. Tel: 020-715931.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Valiant Virginian
4 Very rich man
9 Part of Jr.'s homework
13 Jardinieres
15 Where Mt. Borah is
16 Neutral color
17 Assembled hastily
20 Purchases at perfumeries
21 One reason for man's inhumanity to man
22 Penury
23 Challenge
25 Hits hard
28 City on the Rhine
29 Grunt indicating horror
32 Rose lover
33 Pact that was sacked
34 Modernist
35 Illuminating
39 Seth, to Adam
40 Zodiac sign
41 Vice principal
42 Geological period
43 Lost in delight
44 Bailiwick of a ship's cook
46 Chromosome part
47 Brewer's supply
48 Show scorn
51 Least lucid
55 Sets to work at
58 African bigwig
59 Stupid
60 Reading——
61 Harmful thing
62 Hinder
63 Wildly gay

DOWN

1 Biblical book
2 Kin of our national bird
3 Biblical oldster
4 Some of the younger generation
5 Wrote a P.S.
6 Night fliers
7 Cousin of aha
8 Fenny tract
9 English poet's concern
10 Subject of a patient's plaint
11 What Daphne became
12 Noted painter of ranch hands
14 Like 20 Across
18 Kind of hole or cap
19 Jan. 1 drink
23 Scores for Gordie Howe
24 Opposer
25 No longer in vogue
26 Hate
27 Tuscan city
28 Cause to be
29 "Wait—— Dark": 1967 film
30 Crystalline rock
31 Darling
33 Game bird
36 Defiant ones
37 Khomeini's land
38 Uncertain
44 Deduce
45 Ski resort in the West
46 Sort
47 Billiard shot
48 Effort
49 Lion in the Tarzan books
50 Where Tralee is
51 Inclination
52 Cheese variety
53 Greek portico
54 Narrated
56 Extra
57 Boru

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

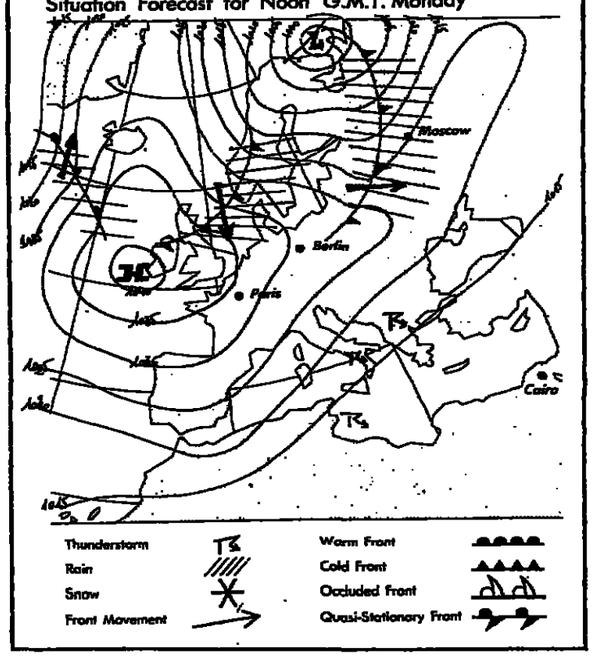
F	A	T	E		S	C	A	R	F		B	O	M	A
A	C	E	D		C	A	C	H	E		E	D	I	T
W	H	E	N		S	O	R	R	O	W	S	C	O	M	E
B	E	A	T	O	D	E			P	A	N	S	E		
		O	P	S		P	E	L	T						
A	S	S	A	I		V	A	R	I	E	T	Y			
T	H	E	Y	C	O	M	E	W	O	T		R	O	L	
W	E	T	E		P	A	R	E	S		S	A	K	T
Y	E	T		S	I	N	G	L	E	S	P	I	E	S	
	R	O	M	I	N	E	E		P	A	N	D	A		
		A	R	E	S		A	N	I						
A	L	A	T	E			S	T	E	E	R	A	G	E	
S	U	T	I	N	S	A	T	A	L	I	O	N	S		
O	X	O	N		S	U	I	T		S	N	A	P		
Y	E	P	S		C	L	I	N	G		E	E	R	Y	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	13	56	Fair
AMSTERDAM	9	49	Cloudy	MIAMI	24	76	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	58	Overcast	MILAN	12	54	Fair
ATHENS	12	54	Overcast	MONTREAL	0	32	Fair
BEIRUT	17	63	Rain	MOSCOW	5	41	Foggy
BELGRADE	7	45	Foggy	MUNICH	1	33	Snow
BERLIN	8	47	Fair	NEW YORK	14	58	Fair
BRUSSELS	9	49	Cloudy	NICE	14	58	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	8	47	Foggy	OSLO	5	41	Foggy
BUDAPEST	7	45	Overcast	PARIS	9	49	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	67	Fair	PRAGUE	1	33	Snow
COPENHAGEN	9	49	Fair	ROME	14	58	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy	SOFIA	7	45	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	56	Fair	STOCKHOLM	13	56	Fair
EDINBURGH	12	54	N.A.	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	33	92	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	49	Fair	TOKYO	18	65	Showers
GENEVA	5	41	Overcast	TUNIS	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	47	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	39	Overcast
HOUSTON	21	70	Cloudy	WARSAW	8	47	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	8	47	Rain	WASHINGTON	19	67	Fair
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fair	ZURICH	4	39	Snow
LISBON	14	61	Cloudy				
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Monday



Illinois Tycoon Has Inside Track On Acquiring Antique Locomotive

QUINCY, Ill., April 6 (AP) — When the local park board offered to give away a 253-ton antique locomotive to anybody who could cart it away, J.L. Wade, a 67-year-old maverick tycoon, had the inside track.

"I like a challenge," he said, standing in the shadow of old No. 3007, a black and silver iron horse one-third the length of a football field. "I've been looking for a steam engine for a long time and here it is."

Mr. Wade plans to move it to his nature museum, but the museum is 55 miles away by rail, if there were rail, which there is not — at least not all the way.

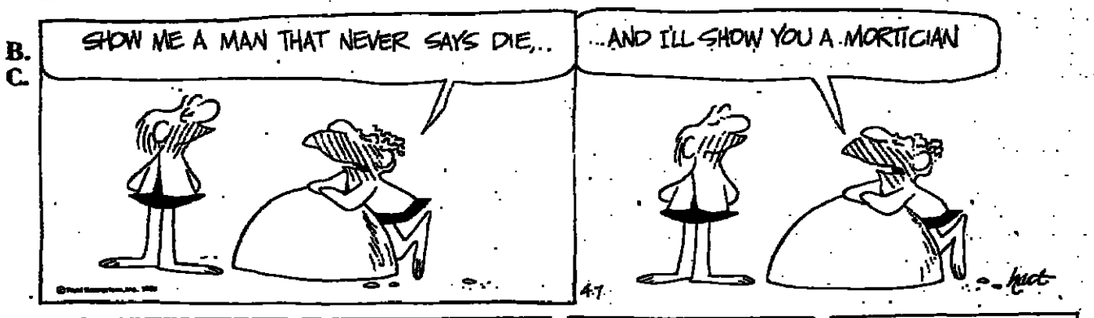
To reach the closest railroad spur, Mr. Wade and a crew of amateurs must lay 4,000 feet of temporary track, starting at the concrete pad where the locomotive has sat undisturbed for two decades. The pad is in a public park on an island in the Mississippi River, and the bridge to shore was declared unsafe by the railroad years ago.

But Mr. Wade is undaunted. "I have never accepted a challenge that I could not follow through," he said.

PEANUTS



B.C.



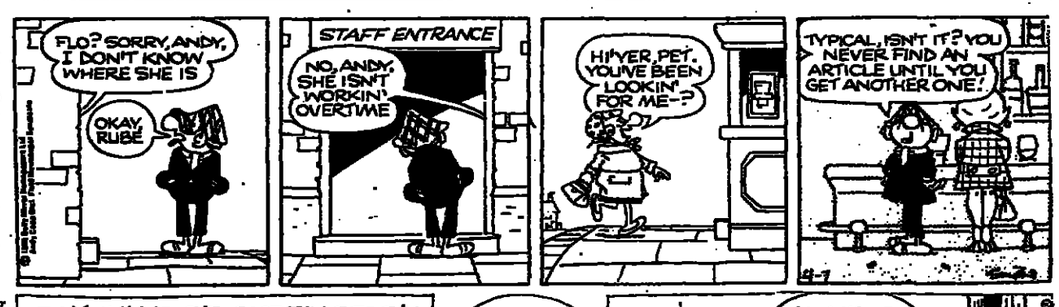
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

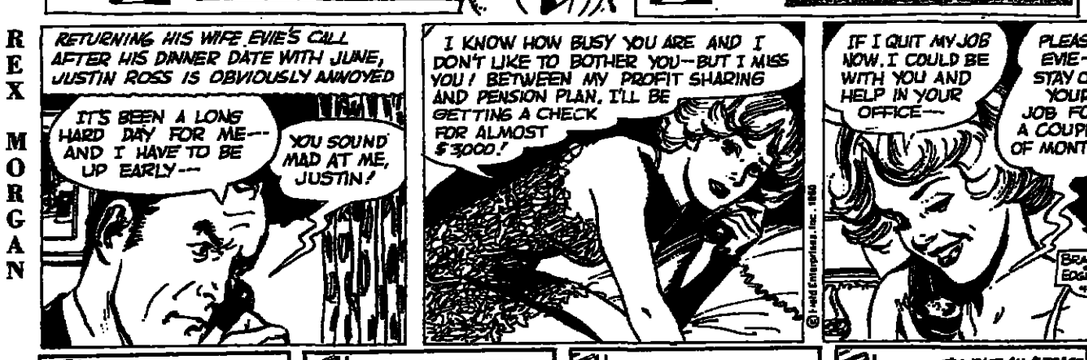


ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HUTOM

COTTE

DINTUC

UNGOLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

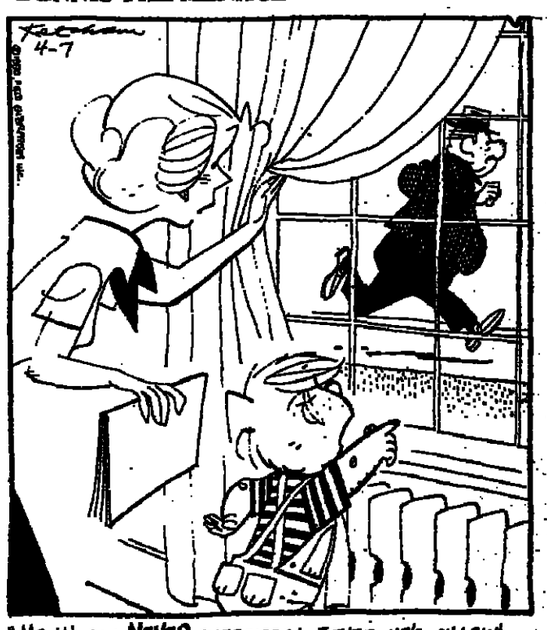
Answer: ____ YOUR ____!

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LYING FABLE CAVORT HOTBED
Answer: One might acquire this from a sunlamp— A "LIGHT" TAN

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

A SEASON IN PARADISE

By Breyten Breytenbach. Introduction by Andre Brink.

Translated from the Afrikaans by Rike Vaughan.

Persea Books. 291 pp. $13.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BREYTEN Breytenbach's "paradise" is South Africa, where he was born — "whitish" he would say instead of "white" — in 1939. In 1961 he removed himself to Paris, where he became a painter and a poet. His poetry, influenced especially by Rimbaud, was acclaimed by critics in South Africa, and won prizes, but Breytenbach spent 13 years in exile because his wife, a Vietnamese and therefore a "nonwhite," was not permitted a visa by the South African authorities. In 1972, inexplicably, those authorities relented enough to allow man and wife a three-month visit. This was their season, and — no surprise to readers of Rimbaud — one of the places they visited was hell.

In a crucial passage, he tells us: "The negative aspect of communication is that it is an impediment, an arbitrary representation of what should (could) be said, and of which the very means of communications forms in itself so great and qualifying a component already. The giving of form implies the killing of other potential forms. (Formulae? Formations?) The louder you speak, the more broken the silences. Writing is pollution — for the writer certainly, even though he may not be touching his almighty ambition by means of writing (ambition, I am trying to say, is a bone in the mind, and of even less use than a reed in the bog) — but also for the language, pollution also for the reader. And yet, we are sitting on the seesaw of history; we can't go on merely continuing to write like this about the lack of values, the inefficacy of writing itself."

Europeanized

It is a crucial passage because in his 13 years of exile Breytenbach was Europeanized. He returned in French shoes, drinking Johnnie Walker, quoting Pasolini and Godard and Roman Jacobson. He brought heavy bags of salon bolshevism — "class-culture" — and what he twice calls "existential agony." He was followed by newspaper photographers and security police as he went to Cape Town and Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria, making controversial speeches, experiencing Zen transcendence, seeing his father for the last time. He was an elitist who despised elitism and sought to make some connection with the historical seething of the masses.

He is more affecting as a poet than as a theorist:

I would that a silence came into my verse
I would that my verse live on silence
a silence like sails above a boat.

The trouble with "A Season in Paradise" is that it is a hodgepodge of poems, theories, dreams, parables, puns, neologisms, self-interviews, travelogue, nature-writing, childhood reminiscence, pedantry and vapor. The poems, when they aren't propagandizing, are a cross to Rimbaud, trying to "poke a hole in water with a sword." The childhood phantasmagorical, moves, chasteus. Africa, his Africa, is brilliantly evoked, as if D.H. Lawrence were imagining the Etruscans, over again, under a Southern Cross.

A frog plays the organ. A fish like a springbok, jumps over a church. Clouds float lazily on hilltops in the sun, "like golden oranges in their minds." At the diamond mines of Kimberley, "the quarry hole lives a giant and fabulous transparent spider." Leopards, baboons, eagles, rhebuks, impalas, bats, mambas, ant bears and Egyptian geese abound. Elephants are chopped up into ashtrays. Ostriches are tamed. There are beetles in the soup and cobras in the beer. Not to mention windmills and lambs. Faulkner and Garcia Marquez would have understood this country: "This land asking for its given blood." And after the Sharpeville massacre: "At night I sleep in a hole in the ground."

A Bleeding Crack

But when we aren't listening to the poems, or looking at the lyrics, we are lashed by his contempt — for white South Africans, for the West and for himself. "Paradise" is full of citations of rot, of worms, pollution, leprosy, vomit, belching, festering and scorpions, scum, the vulture. Neologisms clunk: "Amerimurderers," "bourgeois." What is the answer to all this? "Class struggle" and the guerrillas of Carlos Castaneda and, inevitably, revolution.

According to Breytenbach, "Ghosts and spirits, the restless, have ceased and roaming unborn, through the dark, wailing across the veld. We South Africans, we are on haunting the world forever." We are all, of us, slightly nuts, then — bleeding crack running through each of us. At the most unexpected moments, we give in, the crack comes to light. We are victims of history and hostages of our own fears." And yet, leaving aside the three-month visit, was he ever a South African? Not a Western?

This is the kicker, and it is a hole in the stomach. Breytenbach went back two years later, under an assumed name, to conspire in certain specified activities, was arrested and is now in prison in "Pretoria." That he is a writer of formidable talent is obvious, even in this hodgepodge. That he somehow can solve "the inefficacy of writing" is equally obvious. So much for Europe. And for that matter, so much for New York. He went back to the one thing like Moscow, to poke a hole in water with a sword.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

CHESS — By Robert B

IN recent months American grandmasters have given Viktor Korchnoi a hard time. Even before Yasser Seirawan and Walter Browne consigned him to third place in the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk-Aan-Zee, Larry Christiansen of Modesto, Calif., won the Linares, Spain, International Tournament with six victories, four draws and one loss, scoring 8-3.

Korchnoi finished second, tied with Oscar Castro of Columbia and Manuel Rivas of Spain at 7½-3½. He did defeat Christiansen in their individual encounter, but that was not enough to keep up with him.

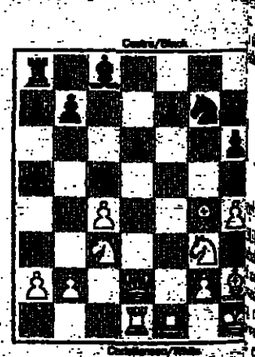
Typical of the easy time Christiansen had in this tournament was his victory over Castro. Emerging from the opening with a clear positional advantage, Christiansen took little time to put away the point.

Castro's idea of varying the Leningrad variation (2 . . . P-KN3) by developing his KN on the rim with 6 . . . N-KR3?! was shown in this game to have drawbacks. After 9 . . . K-R1, preparing a possible . . . B-K3 and . . . B-N1, Christiansen showed the Black KN back to the edge with 10 P-KN4, N-KR3, relying on his fine mobilization to refute any thought of a sacrifice, after 11 P-KR3, by 11 . . . NxP?

After 13 B-B4, the Black KP had little prospect of safely advancing and remaining on K2 presents a longterm target.

Rather than grub along in a cramped position with 16 . . . B-Q2, Castro hoped to induce some unclear complications with his 16 . . . Q-R4. What he was looking for was something like 17 RxP?!, N-K3; 18 BxQP, NxB; 19 QxN, R-Q1; 20 Q-R3, RxRch; 21 NxR, Q-Q1; 22 N-K3, B-B3; 23 R-KB7, K-N1; 24 RxR, QxR, after which it is would not have been certain that White's minor piece and two pawns would triumph over the Black rook.

Christiansen saw no need to oblige but flashed his superior mobility with 17 N-QN5! Here, the quick opening up of the game by 17 . . . QxP?!; 18 RxP, QxBP; 19 NxQP, NxN; 20 BxN would have created terrible threats of 21 RxB!



Position after 16 . . . Q-R4

or 21 R-QB1 or 21 N-K5, with defense with 20 . . . N-K5? have been wiped out by 21 QxR; 22 N-K5†, Q-R5; 23 Nr

Christiansen could have w exchange by 21 N-R4, N/2-N NxPch, but his 21 N-Q2 al Castro without a reliable d For example, 21 . . . NxP RxN, BxN; 23 PxB, KR-QN R-QB1, threatening 25 R-B7, have been hopeless for Black.

On 25 NxNch, the recapture 25 . . . RxN? could have led R-Q6†, R-K2†; 27 RxB, RxR Q5 with a material-winning fo

After Christiansen's 28 R- was impossible to cope wit powerful passed QNP, to be ed to the queening square h White bishops, and Castro ga

DUTCH DEFENSE

White (Christiansen)	Black (Castro)	White (Christiansen)
1 P-Q4	P-KN3	21 PxP
2 P-KN3	P-KN3	22 Q-Q1
3 B-N2	B-N2	23 N-Q3
4 P-QB4	P-Q3	24 B-B3
5 N-QB3	N-B3	25 B-B2
6 P-K4	N-KR3	26 B/3-Q4
7 PxP	PxP	27 N-Q1
8 N-B3	0-0	28 B-N3
9 B-K3	K-R1	29 N-B2
10 P-KN4	N-KN5	30 P-N4
11 P-KR3	N-R3	31 N-Q4
12 B-K2	N-B2	32 B-B4
13 B-B4	P-B3	33 P-N5
14 0-0-0	P-B4	34 B-K3

Look
Durso
BRG, Fla. (NYT
all season opening
to further exhibi
by the players
on the
were officially list
minor-league
training began
Sun
back to the
already been pre
is lost. Fe
deliverance is
prize. A job
fortune
big, like
Los Angeles
chance last
depleted the
equalized by
was voted
the National
like Gary Al
Red Sox, the
the Interna-
He got his
selected Carl-
making catch-
responded
only three
with all-
scrapbooks,
openings, like
may be least-
feeder for
the season.
Ron Cey
Harold
White Sox
of the St.
marks
base-
Russian
options: Jerry,

76ers Oust Bullets in NBA Playoffs

ings Overcome uns, Tie Series

By David DuPree

ASHINGTON, April 6 (WP) — Philadelphia 76ers were too k, too deep and too good for Washington Bullets, speeding to 12-104 National Basketball Aanion victory here Friday night end their best-of-three Eastern nference first-round playoff in games.

The Bullets were totally classed for most of the game as 76ers unleashed a devastating break that left the breathless ets panting and frustrated. Irving led the winners with 31 nts and 5 assists.

"I felt sorry for our guards," said Bullets' coach, Dick Motta. ey were coming at them in es of three on one, four on one everything all night."

Comeback Falls

wo unlikely candidates, Larry ght and John Williamson, ked the Bullets in a fourth-rter comeback. Williamson ed all 14 of his points in the fi-quarter and Wright had 10 in third period, 22 overall, as the ets struggled to overcome a 23-nt, third-quarter deficit.

pair of Williamson baskets cut 76er lead to 106-102 with 1:25 But after a 24-second violation ost Philadelphia returned pos-ion to Washington with a min-to play, Williamson got pinned the sideline by Erving and net Hollins and lost the ball.

Erving converted the turnover a fast-break layup, ending the ets' rush, and their season.

Making It a Habit

've never seen Philadelphia any especially in the first half," id. "In the four years since 's been with them, that's the I've seen them. They got a fast k out of every possible oppor-y. We got Caldwell Jones in trouble and he's the one who d us in the first game, so they g in Bobby Jones and he tips It's not fair that they have so good players."

Bobby Jones led the 76ers on a tear at the end of the first and they led, 31-20. Jones four of those points and anothi serve, Henry Bibby, had four.

Kings 106, Suns 96

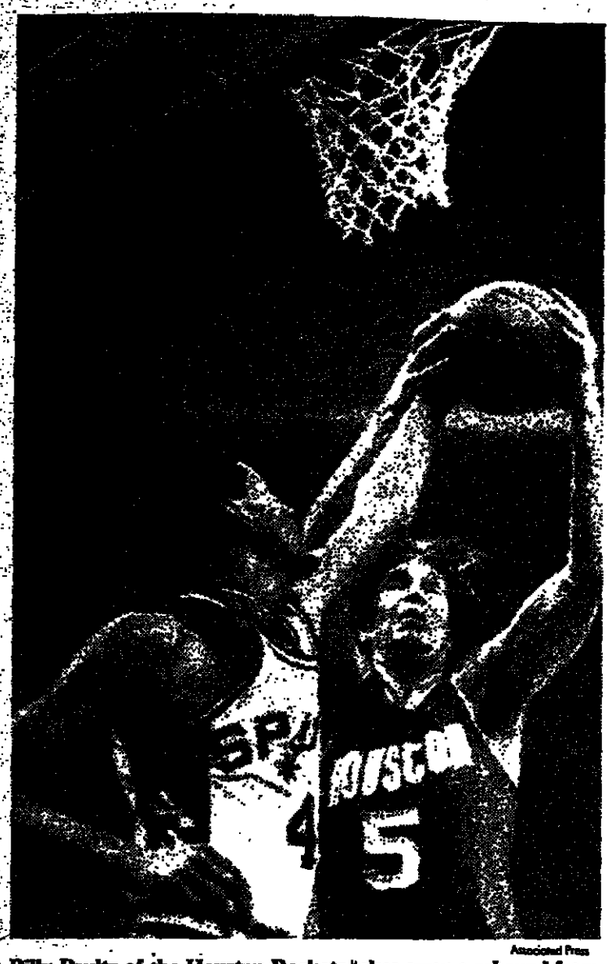
Kansas City, Scott Wedman Otis Birdsong combined for 62 ts and the Kansas City Kings ved a disastrous third quarter feat the Phoenix Sun, 106-96, ay.

edman scored 32 points and song 30 to help Kansas City a six-game losing streak to mix and tie the best-of-three se at one game apiece. The teams play the final game tonight in nix, with the winner advancing the second round against Pacif-ivision champion, the Los An-Lakers.

e Suns got some bad news forward Truck Robinson was and declared out of tonight's e. Robinson, who averaged 17 ts a game during the regular on, was injured in the first quar-when he strained ligaments in ft knee.

ford Boat Wins

ONDON, April 6 (UPI) — Ox-edged Cambridge by six feet erday to win the Varsity Boat e on the Thames for the fifth essive year. It was Oxford's victory in the series to Cam-e's 68, with a dead heat in



Associated Press

Billy Paultz of the Houston Rockets takes away a rebound from George Gervin of the San Antonio Spurs in a playoff game.

Spurs Triumph Behind Gervin

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 6 (UPI) — George Gervin broke loose for 44 points and the San Antonio Spurs held off a Houston comeback in the waning minutes Friday night to register a 106-101 victory over the Rockets and even their first-round National Basketball Association playoff at one game apiece.

The deciding game will be played in Houston tonight with the winner meeting the Boston Celtics in the second round.

Gervin, the league's leading scorer, was held to just 19 points in San Antonio's 95-85 loss Wednesday night. But he matched that output by halftime Friday.

Houston led, 74-73, entering the final period, but the Rockets fell behind by seven points when Gervin started hitting early in the quarter. Moses Malone, who scored 34 points for the Rockets, then hit 10 points and the Rockets rallied to trail, 96-94, with two minutes left.

San Antonio edged ahead by 6 points on two free throws each from Gervin and James Silas. But Rudy Tomjanovich canned a 3-pointer to bring Houston within 3 points with 34 seconds left. Reserve forward Paul Griffin drove the baseline for a San Antonio layup as the shot clock ran out with only 11 seconds left and San Antonio held on for the victory.

Silas wound up with 12 points and Mark Olberding and Kevin Restani had 11 each for the winners. Tomjanovich backed Malone with 18 points and Robert Reid had 16 for Houston.

Trail Blazers 105, SuperSonics 95

In Portland, Ore., Billy Ray Bates sank an 18-foot jumper with five seconds to play in regulation to tie the game, then joined Ron Brewer in a 16-point overtime to lead the Portland Trail Blazers to a 105-95 victory over the defending champion Seattle SuperSonics.

The victory deadlocked their first-round playoff series at one game each. The two teams return to Seattle for the decisive game today.

Bates scored 20 points and was the key player when Portland appeared near elimination with the clock ticking down and the Blazers trailing, 89-87.

Bates got the ball on the left side, dribbled toward the corner and put up a jumper from near the baseline to tie the game. Seattle had one more chance, but Jack Sikma's shot was short and the game went into overtime.

In the extra period, Bates and Brewer got 12 of the 16 Portland points and forward Kermit Washington almost single-handedly shackled the Sonics with his defense.

Calvin Natt, along with Brewer, was high for the game with 27 points each. Dennis Johnson paced Seattle with 24 points but fouled out in the overtime period.

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE
First Round
(Philadelphia wins series, 2-0)
April 2 — Philadelphia 111, Washington 96
April 4 — Philadelphia 112, Washington 104
(Philadelphia plays Atlanta)

(Series tied, 1-1)
April 2 — Houston 95, San Antonio 85
April 4 — San Antonio 106, Houston 101
April 6 — San Antonio at Houston
(Winner plays Boston)

WESTERN CONFERENCE
First Round
(Series tied, 1-1)
April 2 — Seattle 128, Portland 110
April 4 — Portland 105, Seattle 95
April 6 — Portland at Seattle
(Winner plays Milwaukee)

(Series tied, 1-1)
April 2 — Phoenix 96, Kansas City 93
April 4 — Kansas City 106, Phoenix 96
April 6 — Kansas City at Phoenix
(Winner plays Los Angeles)



Associated Press

Guillermo Vilas in action yesterday against Bjorn Borg.

Borg Easy Winner Over Vilas in Final

MONTE CARLO, April 6 (AP) — Top-seeded Bjorn Borg easily defeated Guillermo Vilas, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2, here today to retain his title in the Monte Carlo Open tennis championship.

In winning the 1 hour, 38-minute final, Borg topped his previous best showing over Vilas when he lost only five games in the final of the 1978 French Open.

"This was maybe my best match in the tournament," Borg said afterward. "I didn't make errors and he did. But I made him make the errors.

"It's difficult to compare matches, but this was one of my best."

"I don't think I played that badly," Vilas said. "Borg won all the very important points. If he had missed even a few, it might have been a match."

Borg now has won 11 successive matches from Vilas and has not lost to him since 1975. This was Borg's third Monte Carlo title; he also won in 1977 and last year.

Borg gave a near-faultless display against the left-handed Vilas, whose form until the final match had been almost as impressive. But Vilas could find no way of counterattacking Borg's precise all-around game.

Borg ran off the first four games before losing his serve. But in the 30-minute first set, he lost only 15 points and Vilas looked disconsolate at the drubbing Borg was giving him.

Nothing changed in the second set except that it was faster and even more clear-cut in Borg's favor. It lasted only 24 minutes and Vilas won only seven points.

Vilas lost his serve in the third game of the third set, then broke Borg's serve for the second time in the match, tying the set at 2-2. But having held his serve only once — in the first game of the third set — Vilas again fell victim to Borg's power and accuracy, and in the final four games, the Argentine gained only six points.

To reach the final, Borg beat Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-0, 6-2, yesterday while Vilas, seeded fifth, defeated Thomas Smid, 6-0, 7-6.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Philadelphia	48	1129		116	334	246
y-N.Y. Islanders	39	2813		91	281	247
y-NY Rangers	37	3210		84	308	281
y-Atlanta	35	3213		83	282	269
Washington	27	4013		67	261	293

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Chicago	34	2619		87	237	246
y-St. Louis	33	3412		78	261	274
y-Vancouver	27	3716		70	256	281
y-Edmonton	28	3913		69	301	322
Colorado	19	4713		51	222	305
Winnipeg	19	4911		49	211	312

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Montreal	47	2012		106	334	236
y-Los Angeles	30	3614		74	292	311
y-Pittsburgh	30	3713		73	257	303
y-Hartford	26	3419		71	298	309
Detroit	24	4211		63	265	301

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
x-Buffalo	46	1716		108	310	19x
y-Boston	45	2113		103	306	222
y-Minnesota	36	3716		88	309	249
y-Toronto	35	39 5		75	301	3r0
Quebec	25	4416		60	344	389

x-clinched division title
y-clinched playoff berth

Friday's Results
New York Islanders 7, Atlanta 3 (Nystrom 2 (20), Trottier 2 (42), Sutter (15), Gillies (19), Merrick (13); MacMillan 2 (22), Provost (24)).
Edmonton 6, Colorado 2 (Murdoch (28), Weir (33), Hunter (12), MacDonald 2 (46), Gretzky (51); Robert (28), Schmautz (25)).
Hartford 9, Quebec 2 (Fotiu (10), Debol (12), Rowe 2 (16), Stoughton (54), Rogers 2 (44), Boutette (12), Carroll (13); Chipperfield (22), Tardif (32)).

Saturday's Results
Atlanta 4, Washington 4 (Lever 2 (35), Houston 2 (22); Edberg (23), Picard (11), Maruk (10), Walter (24)).
New York Islanders 2, New York Rangers 1 (Nystrom (21), Bourne (15); Vickers (29)).
Chicago 3, Detroit 1 (Murray (16), Wilson (12), O'Connell (6); Huber (17)).
St. Louis 6, Winnipeg 0 (Currie (18), Federko 2 (37), Turnbull (15), Babych (26), Dunlop (28)).
Toronto 2, Minnesota 1 (Sassaniuk (23), Hickey (30); MacAdam (42)).
Buffalo 9, Pittsburgh 1 (Romsey 2 (22), McKegney (21), Luce (13), Perreault (38), McKegney (22), Gare (54), Perreault (9), Dudley 11; Kehoe (30)).
Montreal 6, Boston 1 (Lapointe (6), Gingras 2 (3), Shutt (47), Jarvis (12), Houle (18); Bourque (17)).
Vancouver 5, Los Angeles 3 (Gradin (30), Manno (3), Braser (10), Butler (11), Boldirev (32); Simmer 2 (56), Murphy (27)).

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

BOSTON RED SOX—Traded Allen Ripley, pitcher, to Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League for a player to be named later or cash.

DETROIT TIGERS—Sent Ed Putman, infielder, and Mike Chris, pitcher to the Evansville of the American Association.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Sent Mike Watt, infielder, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

KANSAS CITY ROYALS—Waived Ed Rodriguez, pitcher.

NEW YORK YANKEES—Signed Johnny Oates, catcher. Sent Roy Staiger and Brian Doyle, infielders, and Gerry Smith, outfielder, to Columbus of the International League. Placed Don Gullett, pitcher, on the 60-day disabled list.

National League

CINCINNATI REDS—Returned John Hale, outfielder, to Indianapolis of the American Association.

HOUSTON ASTROS—Sent Ric Williams and Bert Roberge, pitchers, Denny Heas, outfielder-first baseman, and Jimmy Saxton, infielder, to their minor league camp for reassignment.

LOS ANGELES DODGERS—Released Teddy Martinez, infielder.

MONTREAL EXPOS—Sent Don Briggs and Bob Pate, outfielders, and Roddy Boss, first baseman, to Denver of the American Association.

PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Cut Rawly Eastwick and Doug Bird, pitchers; Mike Anderson, outfielder, and Bud Harrelson, infielder.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Placed Don Robinson, pitcher, on the disabled list. Optioned Rick Rhoden, pitcher, to Portland of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Craig Cocak and Gary Harris, infielders, to their minor league camp for reassignment. Extended the contract of Bill Robinson, outfielder, through the 1982 season.

Stadler Retains Lead In Greensboro Golf

GREENSBORO, N.C., April 6 (UPI) — Craig Stadler managed only a 1-under-par 71 yesterday but it was good enough to maintain a two-stroke lead through three rounds of the Greater Greensboro Open golf tournament.

Stadler had a three-day total of 9-under-par 207.

Bill Calfee, looking for his first victory in his third year on the PGA Tour, had a 4-under 68 in the wind to move to 7-under and sole possession of second place in the tournament at the Forest Oaks Country Club course.

There was a four-way tie for the lead at one point after Stadler bogeyed the 10th hole to drop to 7-under. It was Stadler's first bogey of the tournament. But he birdied the 13th and 16th holes to pull away.

Stadler, who has won the Bob Hope Classic this year, had pars over the first nine holes. He started the day at 8-under and two strokes in front of young Pat McGowan.

"I played terrible the front side. I didn't hit my irons at all," Stadler said. "I three-putted 10, which got me a little hot and got me going at the same time.

"I could have made four or five birdies on the back," he said. "I'm just glad to get my game back together."

McGowan had a 76 to drop to 2-under-par for the tournament.

Ray Floyd led a group of six golfers tied at 2-under-par 211. Others were Fuzzy Zoeller, Mike Reid, Bob Eastwood, Bill Kratzert and Sandy Lyle, a British professional who is in the United States to compete in the Masters this week.

The first-round leader, Tom Purtzer, had another disappointing day. He opened with a course record 64 but followed with rounds of 78 and 77.

Red Smith

Tebbetts' World Is Still Baseball

NEW YORK, April 6 (NYT) — One winter during Birdie Tebbetts' term as manager of the Cincinnati Reds, he encountered a friend in the lobby between the acts of a Broadway play. He said his wife Mary, mother of his three daughters, was inside and had chosen not to come out because she was expecting a fourth child.

"How are your progeny?" the friend asked.

"I need lefthand pitching," Birdie said.

He didn't realize what he had said until he was back in his seat. Laughing at himself, he told Mary about it. "It figured," she said.

"You know," Birdie told the friend next time they met, "in the off-season we'll be sitting home in front of the fire and Mary will be reading or sewing or something and I'll just be staring at the fire. All of sudden she'll say, 'Well, what inning are we in now?'"

Many Stops

George Robert Tebbetts (batted right, threw right), caught for the Detroit Tigers, Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians over 14 seasons and managed the Reds, Milwaukee Braves and Cleveland for 11. His single consuming passion was, and is, baseball. In this respect he was somewhat like the New York Yankees' great scout, Paul Kritchell, except that Birdie played golf and dug other sports while in Kritch's world there was one game and one game only.

Bill Heinz, researching a magazine piece on scouting, drove Kritch down U.S. 1, on a talent hunt in the Eastern Shore League. At that time Charley Caldwell, the Princeton coach, was the high priest of single-wing football. Under his direction, fellows like Dick Kazmaier and Royce Flippin just about rewrote the books.

Heinz knew a lot about Kritchell, how he had snatched Lou Gehrig off the Columbia campus, how he had held a contract against a factory building in Midddletown, Md., while Charley Keller signed it, and so on.

"Ever sign a player out of here?" Bill asked as they passed the towers and spires of Princeton. "Charley Caldwell," Kritch said. "Sidearm righthander."

Right to the Top

Birdie Tebbetts has been touring the Florida training camps appraising talent for the Yankees. If the New York scout sees a player he thinks could help the team, Birdie looks the guy over and files an independent report to George Steinbrenner, the owner.

"You know," Birdie was saying in Pompano Beach, "I'm on the veterans committee that selects older guys for the Hall of Fame. I've just realized there is no category for scouts. There are players and managers and umpires and executives in Cooperstown but no scouts.

"How can we overlook great scouts like Paul Kritchell, Wish Egan, Bill Essick, Tom Sheehan, Tom Greenwade? Something has to be done about that."

As manager, Tebbetts never had a pennant winner but in his third season as skipper of the Reds, wreckers like Ted Kluszewski, Frank Robinson, Wally Post, Gus Bell and Ed Bailey hit 221 home runs, still a National League record that they share with the New York Giants. They raced down to the wire that season of 1956, finishing a game behind Milwaukee and two behind Brooklyn. In spite of a heart attack and bypass surgery while he was with Cleveland, Birdie enjoyed managing.

"I loved every minute of it," he said. "I used to get letters from my mother saying, 'I met Mrs. so-and-so on the street today and I was so happy to see her.' Now I meet one of my old players and I can tell he's glad to see me. That means a lot."

"Big Klu," Birdie said, remembering Kluszewski. "A sweet guy. Once I was being audited by Internal Revenue. We had several meetings and I explained that as manager I had to do a certain amount of entertaining, going out with the press, taking out a player or somebody else in baseball. I had listed a lot of names.

"The IRS man was a nice guy. He said, 'The player I'd like most to meet is Klu.' So I took him to our clubhouse. He said, 'I want to pull a gag on Klu. So if you will just introduce us and leave us alone, please?' I just introduced him by name to Klu and went on into my office.

"Pretty soon he came in laughing. He said: 'I said to Klu that it must be fun playing for you, the way you take the players out and all. Klu said, "That cheap creep never bought me nothing."'

"I called Klu in. 'Mr. Brown here is with the IRS,' I told him. 'He's been auditing my return and I have you down for $75 entertainment.' Klu looked like a spanked boy. 'I'm sorry,' he said, and walked out.

On the Town

"Gabe Paul was my manager in Cincinnati. One night I was in Toots Shor's with my writers. I was dead tired. I said to Earl Lawson, who just retired this year, 'I'm beat. I'm going to bed. You sign my name to the check and add a 20 percent tip.'

"Next day Earl told me, 'Some New York writers came by after you left and I told 'em you wanted to buy them a drink. They stayed till the joint closed.' I said, 'What was the tab?' He said, 'The bill was $200 and you said to add 20 percent.' I said, 'I'll have to speak to Gabe.'

"I told Gabe and he laughed. 'I did the same thing once,' he said, 'and it cost $250. I beat you by $10.'"

Conversation rambled, touching on managers' tactics, training camps, player pensions and, inevitably, the changing economics of baseball.

"I have a letter I wrote my mother," Birdie said, "from my first training camp. When I finished Providence College in 1934 there was a scout for Detroit knocking on our door up in Nashua, N.H. I went to New Bedford, Mass., the rest of that summer and in 1935 the Tigers took me to camp in Lakeland. They had another rookie, Dixie Howell, who had thrown all those passes to Don Hutson for Alabama in the Rose Bowl.

"Funny thing, Eldon Auker, the underhand pitcher, could throw a football overhand farther than Dixie. Auker had got honorable mention on some all-America teams when he was in college. Nobody in camp knew who Dixie was or me, either, and we got to be great friends.

"Anyway, this letter to my mother says, 'Don't worry about me. We've got two weeks of camp left and I still have $15.' In those days ballplayers had a reputation as bad tippers, and the Detroit club wanted to change that image. There was a rule that we had to leave at least a dime at breakfast and 25 cents at dinner."

A Look at the Rookies Who Bloom in the Spring

By Joseph Durso

PETERSBURG, Fla. (NYT) — With the baseball season opening Tuesday and no further exhibi-games allowed by the players, training out for the 289 men who were officially list-as rookies on major-league ers when spring training began e than a month ago.

or some, the ticket back to the or leagues has already been pre-ed, and the game is lost. For , the day of deliverance is er, and so is the prize: A job, be a career, perhaps a fortune.

ome rookies make it big, like k Sutcliffe of the Los Angeles igers, who got his chance last when injuries depleted the hing staff. He capitalized by ning 17 games and was voted ie of the year in the National gue.

ome make it small, like Gary Al-son of the Boston Red Sox, the t valuable player in the Interna-al League in 1978. He got his nce when injuries sidelined Carl-Fisk, one of the ranking catch-in baseball. Allenson responded hitting .203 with only three e runs.

The Media Blitz

ome rookies arrive with all-erican honors, scrapbooks, us money and job openings, like k Gibson, the glamour boy of spring's class, who may be test-the odds as the center fielder for Detroit Tigers when the season ns.

ill others, notably Ron Oester the Cincinnati Reds, Harold es of the Chicago White Sox Leon (Bull) Durham of the St. is Cardinals get high marks scouts but still must play base-'s perennial game of Russian ette.

ome rookies have options: Jerry Tabb, a first-base candidate for the Oakland A's, is a professional geologist with an oil company. Others don't even have options in the technical sense: They already have been sent to the minors three times, and now must be kept or cut.

Some, like Mickey Hatcher of the Dodgers, have extravagant records: He hit .371 as a third baseman and outfielder for Albuquerque of the Pacific Coast League. But he also has an extravagant job problem: Third base on the Dodgers is preempted by Ron Cey, who hit 28 home runs last summer, and right field belongs to Reggie Smith, who has 280 homers in his career.

Hoping for a Hurt

Some rookies know their chances depend on injuries to other people. Bobby Clark hit .304 with 14 home runs for Salt Lake City in the triple-A minors last year. Now his shot at an outfield job with the California Angels probably depends on how fully Joe Rudi and Dan Ford recover their health.

And other rookies know their chances depend on their own past injuries.

The following rookies are widely considered the most likely to succeed in the class of 1980:

● Kirk Gibson, Outfielder, Detroit Tigers, a 22-year-old giant at 6 feet 3 inches and 210 pounds, has a chance to be rich. He was an all-America wide receiver at Michigan State, but passed up pro football when the Detroit Tigers put sizable cash on the table, reportedly more than $150,000.

He has size and power, but his baseball experience was limited when he reported to spring training a year ago. So the Tigers sent him to their triple-A farm club at Evansville in the American Association, where he hit only .245 with 9 home runs and 20 stolen bases. He also struck out 110 times in 89 games. In 12 games with Detroit at the finish, he hit .237 and whacked his first major league home run.

Now that Ron LeFlore has been traded, Gibson has his shot. One scout reports: "Unlimited potential, but it's in the lap of the gods. He hasn't played that much ball anywhere. His problem hitting is making contact. He must play more to learn the strike zone. Right now, he strikes out."

● Ron Oester, Infielder, Cincinnati Reds, finally saw daylight in the Reds' solid infield when Joe Morgan left as a free agent and suddenly second base was open.

This is an old, sad story for farmhands waiting for something to give way in the Big Red Machine. It happened to Ray Knight, who spent three years at Indianapolis until Pete Rose left. It happened to Dave Revering, who was finally traded to Oakland when the first-base job did not open. It happened to numerous catchers waiting for Johnny Bench to fade away. And, it happened to Junior Kennedy, now 29 and Oester's chief rival for Morgan's old job.

But few rookies come with the advance billing of Oester, a 6-foot-1-inch, 175-pound native of Cincinnati who has long attracted notice with his powerful arm and range at shortstop. He does not hit home runs, but he is a switch hitter who broke in with a .311 average after the Reds made him their ninth draft choice in June, 1974.

A rival scout reports: "His glove is enough to keep him. And if [shortstop Dave] Concepcion gets hurt, the Reds shouldn't have a worry."

● Rudy Law, Outfielder, Los Angeles Dodgers, is a 23-year-old left hander from Texas, and a sprinter who stole 112 bases the last two years at Albuquerque in the Pacific Coast League. He also hit .312 and .296, without power, but his chances for steady employment depend on Rick Monday's recovery from a torn Achilles tendon.

Sitting in the dugout the other day, wearing uniform No. 3, Law acknowledged that he had idolized the streaking center fielder who wore it for the Dodgers 10 years ago: Willie Davis.

"You bet I'm aware of it," he said in a quiet, almost subdued voice. "Am I impatient? Other guys have waited their turn, so I'll wait for mine."

Asked to render a scouting report on himself, the 6-foot-1-inch 165-pounder replied: "Steals bases, scores runs. I've been timed in 6.3 seconds for 60 yards, that's my biggest asset."

● Joe Charboneau, Outfielder, Cleveland Indians, made news last summer at Chattanooga when he led the American Association with a .352 batting average and hit 21 home runs in 109 games. And he is a 6-foot-2-inch 200-pounder on a team short of outfielders. One scout reports: "He's a good, solid hitter. He hits the ball on the sweet part of the bat."

● Keith Moreland, Catcher, Philadelphia Phillies, played defensive back on the University of Texas football team coached by Darrell Royal until he fractured a wrist on the kickoff of the Oklahoma game in his junior year. But he also was an all-America third baseman on the baseball team, then was switched to catcher in 1976 after the Phillies made him their No. 7 draft selection.

A 25-year-old right-hander from Dallas with a wife and daughter, Moreland has showed plenty of line-drive power during five summers in the minor leagues. Last year at Oklahoma City, he hit .302, with 20 home runs and 34 doubles. Now, with Tim McCarver retired to the broadcast booth, he gets the big chance as No. 2 to Bob Boone, despite a questionable arm.

● Harold Baines, Outfielder, Chicago White Sox, arrives with one impeccable credential: He was scouted in high school by the boss, Bill Veeck, who also was his neighbor in Easton on Maryland's Eastern Shore. So nobody was surprised when the White Sox made him the nation's No. 1 draft choice.

Baines is only 21 years old, a 6-foot-2-inch 175-pounder with unusual skills as a defensive outfielder and with left-handed power at the plate. At Iowa last summer, he batted .298 with 139 hits in 125 games, whacked 22 home runs and knocked in 87 runs.

In one of his first games this spring, Baines hit a home run off Doyle Alexander of the Atlanta Braves in the first inning and singled home another run in the sixth, knocking in four runs and drawing a bead on right field in Chicago.

● Leon Durham; Outfielder, St. Louis Cardinals, is a 22-year-old, 6-foot-1-inch 190-pounder. His manager says: "Don't be surprised if he's wearing a Cardinal uniform for the next 15 years."

They call him Bull Durham, and he has been a bull in sports since lettering in baseball, football and basketball at Woodward High School in Cincinnati. He was the No. 1 choice of the Cardinals in the amateur draft in June, 1976, and a year later hit .368 in the low minor leagues. One year after that, he hit .316 at Arkansas, and last year hit .310 with 23 home runs and 33 doubles at Springfield, Ill., in the highest minor leagues, where he was named rookie of the year.

● Jeff Reardon, Pitcher, New York Mets, is a 24-year-old from Pittsfield, Mass. The Mets don't have any relief pitchers with the consistency of this 6-foot-1-inch, 190-pound right-hander who spurned an offer from the Montreal Expos in order to attend the University of Massachusetts.

After setting a school record by striking out 240 batters in 240 innings, Reardon turned pro in 1977 with the Mets and began to get high marks. In his second season, at Jackson, Miss., he won 17 games, lost 4, finished with an earned run average of 2.53 and was named the player of the year in the Texas League. He was a starting pitcher then, but the Mets brought him to camp in 1979 and converted him to the bullpen.

● Rod Scurry, Pitcher, Pittsburgh Pirates, a 23-year-old left-hander, 6 feet 2 inches tall and 180 pounds, is a man with a stunning curveball and a deceptive move to first base. For those reasons, he was the team's No. 1 pick in the amateur draft of June, 1974.

"He's farther advanced than Don Robinson was three years ago when he came to camp and pitched his way onto the club," says an official of the Pirates. "He's a low-keyed, in-the-shell personality, but he's emerging. He looks like the successor to Tekeulve, Romo and Jackson."



Associated Press

Manager Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers (right) explains how to execute a play to Steve Kemp (center) and Kirk Gibson, the heralded rookie outfielder.

Language

Checkered Calling

By William Safire

NEW YORK (NYT) — The U.S. Census Bureau this year is on the alert to avoid "the Philadelphia phenomenon." In 1970, it seemed to census takers that the city of Philadelphia was rife with taxi drivers under 21 years of age. That was strange: Pennsylvania law requires all taxi drivers to be over 21.

The people behind the computers "re-examined the data," as they say. It turns out that many Philadelphia prostitutes had listed their occupation as "taxi dancer" in the space provided for occupation; prim census staffers, unfamiliar with dance halls or Ella Fitzgerald's rendition of "Ten Cents a Dance," had interpreted the scrawled "dancer" as "driver", and so entered it in the computer.

Why is a dancer for hire called a "taxi dancer"? Comes from "taxi-dance place," which came from "taximeter motor cab." Harry N. Allen coined the word "taxicab," which he copyrighted in Washington. "The 'cab' part was a natural," he told The New York Times in 1974. 40 years after the first taxicabs appeared. "The 'taxi' came from a French company that made meters for horse cabs, called 'taximeters.' That means a meter that arranges for the tax. I merely combined the two."

The "taxi" in "taxi dancer," then, comes from the idea of charging a certain amount, or tax, for the time it takes to render the service, or the distance danced. But go try to find a taxi dancer on a rainy night.

* * *

In a piece on Kissingerese, I expressed puzzlement at the origin of the word "nonstarter," a locution heard frequently in Foggy Bottom but which has not yet gotten off the ground and into the dictionaries. Though some at the State Department think the word is going nowhere, I thought it had a future, and speculated that its root may be in auto racing.

"Close — but no cigar!" writes Robert Claiborne of New York. "The word is English horse-racing jargon, denoting a horse that, having been entered in a race, is withdrawn before the start — what we would call a scratch. He is not left at the post — he never gets to it."

Reached at his stables in West Tisted, Surrey, horsebreeder Basil Samuel confirms the usage in English racing and its metaphoric extension into the business world.

But where was the word first used in diplomacy? The Lexicographic Irregulars did themselves proud on that one. Michael Stoil of Arlington, Va., found a memo in the British Foreign Office dated Feb. 12, 1918, discussing three possible winners in the competition for power in Russia toward the end of World War I: "The Ukrainian Rada was certainly a bad horse to back," wrote the sports-minded diplomat. "Cossack (the Denikin regime) is almost a nonstarter, but Bolshevik would be the worst of the lot on which to lay our money."

Adds Stoil: "The writer was arguing that the Bolsheviks were the least likely of the three regimes to survive. One hopes that he was better at the betting pools than in his foreign-affairs analysis."

Good show. Now, before anyone demands to know the origin of "*Close — but no cigar!*" *let me hasten* to say that the expression is not a description of our current policy toward Fidel Castro; rather, it stems from carnival use. At a test of strength, the contestant swung a sledgehammer to drive an arrow up a pole and win the prize of a cigar. When the arrow failed to reach the top and ring the bell, the barker would gleefully commiserate: "Close — but no cigar!" Weaklings too timid to try their strength were nonstarters.

* * *

Last summer, this department reported with all suitable horror that the 800-pound gorillas who rattled their executive cages in Movieland liked the locution "*taking a meeting.*" Lithe orangutan amanuenses would never say, "He's in a meeting"; always "taking a meeting."

As stealthily as "tax-bracket creep," this grabby usage has moved into its next stage. Reports from the Lexicographic Irregulars across the country show that the old "making a decision" is changing to "taking a decision." When you have a meeting, you make a decision; when you take a meeting, you take a decision.

You make your own choice about vogue verbs from Tinselville. As for me, "having" meetings and "making" decisions is the decision I've just taken.

For Writers, Separate Silences

By Richard Eder

NEW YORK (NYT) — Artists and musicians have their impedimenta: easels and paint pots, blocks of marble, grand pianos. Writers' impedimenta are at least as large and awkward as a grand piano, and more *cumbersome for being invisible. They,* or rather it, is the silence they carry with them. Friends must squeeze past it, being careful not to leave scratches. Maids must be careful not to disturb it.

Two writers, two silences; household management, for writers married to each other, consists largely of managing the silences. Yours goes here, mine there; mine needs exercise, yours repose.

Francis Steegmuller is a tall, grandly built man. Shirley Hazzard tall and delicate. Both are narrow-faced with long, imperial noses; as they pose for pictures, it is a turkey buzzard sharing companionably with an egret.

Down by the fireplace is an 18th-century effigy of a cat; behind it are three sentimental kittens, cut from advertisements. It is comical but something other than cute; a sign of submission to a craft. The Steegmullers love cats but live ones would be a disturbance. In the middle of the silence of a writer's house lies an invalid: the book being worked on.

"It's a nervous work," Hazzard said. "The state that you need to write is the state that others are paying large sums to get rid of." Of the two silences, his is the smaller and more stable. Hers is spreading and unwieldly. He is, that is, primarily a man of letters, whose essays, translations and biographies have a handy concreteness to them: books, documents, dictionaries and notes that can be taken out and put away. She is primarily a novelist and works in her head; in a sense, their apartment becomes her head.



Marilyn K. Yee, The New York Times

Hazzard and Steegmuller

Like a Holiday

One recent day, their two new books launched to enthusiastic critical praise — her "*Venus in Transit,*" his first volume of "Selected Letters of Flaubert" — they talked as if talking were a holiday: through a morning, over a lunch whose food kept its proper place as background, and into the afternoon.

Their apartment, light and airy, populated with books and hung with a Pissarro, a Redon and a number of Villons, has two workrooms as far as possible from each other. "Only on especially difficult days do I hear Francis typing," Hazzard said. Her room has a civil untidiness and a bookshelf containing the complete Oxford dictionary. They paid for it jointly after their marriage 17 years ago — one argument for writers marrying each other.

"It is in good shape," Steegmuller said, faintly regretful. "I'm told that when Auden died, they found his Oxford all but clawed to pieces. That is the way a poet and his dictionary should come out."

Steegmuller's room is immaculate, furnished with several old French pieces. "I lived in a Paris hotel before the war," he said, "and kept my furniture there. *After the war I went there looking for the proprietors. I was going to say* something like 'My God, you're still alive,' but they brought me up short. 'Mr. Steegmuller, your furniture is still here,' they said, as if that was the thing to remark on. They are a people with history."

In a kind of duet — she as oboe, he as contrabassoon, and full of obbligato digressions — they talked about silence management. "He goes straight to his desk in the morning and stays there," Hazzard said. "I wander around. I need a lot of silence in my head to find out what I think."

Reverie

Steegmuller, who is 73 to her 49 and has been writing for 50 years, has a barely repressible urge to share a good line. "I peer in the room and I think she's free; but it's reverie."

"Not only does he like to show me things," she put in, "but the things he shows are so distracting. Flaubert — he's so intelligent about his senses; the things he thinks have as much passion as any of his appetites. I couldn't take any more Flaubert; he was a monster; he took me over."

"I'd like to have her at my disposal all the time," he said. "She has a marvelous sense of *verbal equivalence for translations. But I've* had to learn that Shirley's writing when she doesn't look it. She can be tidying up around the house, but she's working."

They both tend to start in the morning; she will sometimes work at night, but he won't. "Not only is it quiet then, but you have the advantage of knowing everybody else is asleep," she said. He was dubious about night inspirations. "Flaubert said to beware of those masked balls of the imagination," he remarked.

Steegmuller and Hazzard met after each had lived at least one life. After having his first book, a fictionalized life of Ben Jonson, accepted for publication when he was still at college, Steegmuller tried to become a teacher. "I was too egotistical," he recalled. "I liked my own work much more than what the students were doing."

A great deal of difficulty with a novel — he has written several — led him to an interest in Flaubert, the patron saint of blocked writers. He married a painter, who later died; he went to France and began the first of a series of books, scholarly but entertaining, about French literature and literary figures.

Hazzard was born in Australia, daughter of an Australian foreign service officer, and lived later in Hong Kong and New York. She joined the United Nations Secretariat, where she worked for 10 years of increasing disillusion. The disillusion was reflected in a series of short stories, then in a book and currently in occasional articles in The New Republic. "I am not interested in trouncing them," she said. "I'm interested in something else; and in telling the truth."

It was while serving with a UN mission in Naples during the Suez crisis of 1956 that, as she puts it, "a whole part of my life that had been suppressed came back." Italy moved into her life, subverting any penchant she might have had for being a bureaucrat. She began to spend summers near Siena, and to write.

Italy continues to mean a great deal to her. She and Steegmuller spend several months each year in Capri; she finds it easier to write there. Steegmuller, preparing a second volume of Flaubert letters, works steadily both in New York and Italy, without needing to await a state of mind.

For some months after the publication of "Venus," Hazzard had no particular thoughts about writing, and spent some time on the UN. Recently she has been thinking about a new novel. "I have begun taking some notes here, but now I feel . . ."

"Time to go away," Steegmuller said.

PEOPLE: *Prince Charles Sidelined By U.S. Heat Exhaustion*

Britain's Prince Charles was released Saturday from a West Palm Beach, Fla., hospital, where he was treated overnight for heat exhaustion following a polo match Friday. He apparently became ill after an exhibition match between his Windsor Park team and West Palm Beach. Spectators said the prince, who had scored in the opening minute of a match played in 90-degree temperatures, looked exhausted as he rode off the field at the finish. He had quenched his thirst repeatedly between chukkers and drank from his team's winning cup, filled with iced champagne, before retreating, huffing and red-faced, to a rest area. A spokesman said Charles' 18-hour stay at Good Samaritan Hospital was only the second time he has been hospitalized in more than 20 years — the last having been at age 10 when he was treated for appendicitis. Leaving the hospital, the blue-blazered prince said, "I'm all right." He then took the wheel of a red Mercedes convertible and drove off.



Prince Charles

Beat by the h

* * *

Good Friday was the 12th anniversary of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and his wife Coretta laid a wreath on his crypt in Atlanta. Joining her in a 20-minute memorial service was King's father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. Mrs. King, said the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Social Change, of which she is president, is continuing to challenge "*the forces of war,* racism and poverty. We will not turn around," she said, "until there is a job at a decent wage for every person who wants one. We will not turn around until skin color and gender have nothing to do with economic security."

* * *

Kissing is one of the attractions of the role of the prince in Prokofiev's "The Love for Three Oranges," says Joseph Evans, the tenor who yesterday sang the first of four performances of the role with the New York City Opera. Evans said the work "calls for the longest kiss in the operatic repertory. In the last act, when I discover my Nimetta, I immediately fall in love with her and we kiss for 14 measures of four in a very slow tempo [about a minute to a minute and a half]." When he was rehearsing the part a couple of years ago in San Diego, "a very beautiful soprano, Kathryn Bolyn, played Nimetta," Evans recalls. "The kiss was fine, a little longer than usual, and when we broke, I realized my mind had gone c pletely blank. I couldn't even member my name. So I kissed again until my memory returned."

* * *

Producer-director Josh Logan in satisfactory condition in Ho wood's Cedars-Sinai Medical C ter after being treated for a fra shoulder and ribs suffered in a during Thursday's Writers Gu Awards. Logan, 71, fell into the chestra pit after presenting award. He had been blinded by lights, a hospital spokesman s and walked away from the stag the wrong direction. Logan's m credits include "Paint Your W on," "Camelot" and "Pic Among his stage productions "Fannie," "Mr. Roberts" "South Pacific."

* * *

Evangelist Billy Graham, 6 Mayo Clinic physicians have him he must slow down or face sible medical consequen Graham, at the Rochester, M clinic for two days of medical said doctors told him to cu tually all activities for the nex months, making it clear that o wise "my ministry would be short." Graham broke three when he fell in a London bathtub in January.

— SAMUEL JUST

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 50% of the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department, 181, Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 305.

FEELING low? - having problems? SOS HELP cross-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel. Paris 723 80 80.

U.S. TAX ASSOCIATES. Tax returns, consulting audits. Paris: 563 91 23, London: 589 0983, Geneva: 554 566. AA in English daily, Paris. Tel: 551. 38.90/325 76.03.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE TO THE WALL STREET JOURNAL INTERNATIONAL AIR EDITION

Rates for U.K. & Continental Europe:
$215 ..... 1 Year
$115 ..... 6 Months
$ 60 ..... 3 Months
Payable in dollars or equivalent in local currency.
Delivery by Jet Air Freight from New York every business day.

Send order with payment to Miss Roth: THE WALL STREET JOURNAL International Press Centre 76 Shoe Lane London E.C. 4, England

DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Mutual or contested actions, low cost. Haiti or Dominican Republic. For information send $3.75 for 24-page booklet/handling to: Dr. F. Gonzales, ODA, 1835 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452 8331. Worldwide service.

PERSONALS

CRUISE CLARK - Welcome back to Europe. PFF.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BREWERY: Ideal for transplant, modern 1.5 million barrel Capacity Plant located western U.S.A. May be inspected in operation. Reply in confidence to: Brewery, Box 1530, Tampa, Florida 33601, U.S.A.

BUSINESS SERVICES

OPEN FOR REPRESENTATION, for follow up and marketing services in India on retainer basis plus actual expenses. Contact Mr. Asoke Verma, G.P.O. Box 1197, Bombay 1, India

OFFICE SERVICES

LONDON BUSINESS ADDRESS/PHONE/TELEX. Executives, Suite 66, 87 Regent St., W1. Tel.: 439 7094.

MOVING

TO FIND A GOOD INTERNATIONAL MOVER... QUICK... Just go down this list until you find the Interdean office nearest you

INTERDEAN

We specialize in international moves.
AMSTERDAM: 44.89.44
ATHENS: 941.80.66
BARCELONA: 652.31.11
BONN: 65.09.57
BREMEN: 31.05.91
BRUSSELS: 269.54.00
CADIZ: 86.31.44
CHICAGO: 595 7664
FRANKFURT: (06190) 2001
GENEVA: 43.85.30
HOUSTON: 448 9553
LONDON: 961.41.41
LONG BEACH: 598 5511
MADRID: 671.24.50
MUNICH: 141.50.36
NAPLES: 738.32.88
NEW YORK: 371 1760
PARIS: 742.85.11
ROME: 475.43.57
VIENNA: 82.43.64
ZURICH: 60.20.00

INT'L MOVING & EXPORT, baggage. Air & sea freight. Marin Air Fret, 21 r. Le Sueur Paris 16. Tel: 500 03 04+.
BEDEL INTERNATIONAL MOVES since 1850. Al Roosum 834 91 60 Paris.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

PRIVATE VILLAS FOR SALE or rent from the simple to the superb. All coasts, also baleares. Diana Villas, 39 South St. London W1. Tel: 629 5632.

U.S.A.

INCOME-PRODUCING PROPERTIES in San Diego, California. Prices $1.5 million to 38.5 million including industrial, commercial & motel properties & mobile home parks. For more information, contact principal: Michael Silverman, Park Lane Hotel, London, April 7 and 8.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

CANNES CALIFORNIE. To let July & August, private villa, complete view. Call (93) 36 53 15

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists, Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel.: London 839 2345.
LONDON. MARSH & PARSONS offer a good selection of furnished houses/flats. £70-£2000 per week. 5 Kensington Church St., W8. 01-937 9622/01-229 9769.

HOLLAND

PIERRE'S SERVICES: in Amsterdam, Hilversum & Utrecht areas. Tel: 035-12198.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

STAYING IN PARIS?
FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS.
Minimum rental 2 months.
Also flats & houses for sale.
INTER URBIS, 1 Rue Mollien, Paris (8e). Tel.: 563.17.77

EMBASSY SERVICE
Apartment - Houses
Sell - Rent (possible short stay).
PARIS 265 67 77

CONCORDE 5 R. Cambon. 260.38.89. Rooms, studios, private shower, phone. Daily/monthly rate.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

FOR RENT, luxurious 2 bedroom apartment in Neuilly. Quiet, beautiful view, garden. Selling complete kitchen and some furniture. Tel: 747 57 24.

EMPLOYMENT

PERSONNEL WANTED

Don't miss INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL JOBS TUESDAYS in the IHT Classified Section.

AMERICAN CONTAINER LEASING company, for their London office, requires an experienced, mature, male/female senior assistant, fluency (or near) in English, Italian, French, German & Scandinavian languages essential, due to the international nature of container business. Excellent touch-typing, audio, telex & computer-trained booking skills required as well as proven administration experience in a busy international office. Some knowledge & experience of American company working methods would be advantageous. Salary offered about £ 6,000 per annum. Tel: London 492 1881 in the first instance for further details & for an appointment for interview (RES.ISA).
A COMMERCIAL MANAGER required - any nationality, must be a graduate in electrical and mechanical engineering with experience in business management and marketing and having minimum 5 years practical experience in similar position handling business of machinery, engines and electric distribution materials. Persons interested should send their bio-data with photograph to Nasser Abdullatif PO Box No 1219, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, indicating on the envelope the post applied for.
GENERAL BISCUIT, important French foodstuffs firm seeks for its export management a secretary/translator, perfectly bilingual English-French. Send curriculum vitae and photo to General Biscuit, Direction du Personnel, 4-6 rue Edouard Vaillant, Alfortville 91201, France.

SITUATIONS WANTED

US trained AVIONICS/ELECTRONIC ENGINEER and Instructor, 11 years Marine, 12 years Aviation, experience, licensed for COMM NAV RADAR commercial Radio Op., 5 yrs Computer Technology emphasis Telecommunication. Special interests and skills include all natural sciences, photography, languages etc., seeks challenging and rewarding position. Box 14526, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
US RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER, single, no responsibilities, Californian, soldier of fortune, currently travelling in Europe desires challenging, intriguing, adventurous employment opportunity in Europe or Asia. Write: Box 7, Herald Tribune, Bonlg. 8, A-1010 Vienna, Austria.
GOOD LOOKING YOUNG MAN Dutch nationality, living Monaco, speaking French, English, German & Dutch seeks international position - escorts & guides. Box 224, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly cedex, France.
RETIRED POLICE SGT., 22, NY City, in 40's, college, some Spanish. Seeks European employment. Please reply — A.A. Mason Vellandsfaret 11A, Oslo 6, Norway.
SERIOUS WOMAN, excellent upbringing seeks post as companion, private secretary, French teacher, free to travel. Tel. after 8 p.m. (97) 21 45 89 France.
LOOKING FOR A SECRETARY? Call G.K Consultants. Paris 225 12 94.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGLISH MUM'S HELPS, Nannies. Free now. NASH Agency, 27 Grand Parade, Brighton, U.K. T.3681 868.
SPAIN. U.S. Student wants to spend summer living with Spanish family. 17 years old. References. Todd Lassiter, 270 Stoney Creek, Houston, Texas 77024, USA.

BAGGAGE SHIPPING

HOMESHIP MOVERS, 47 Rue de la Victoire, Paris 9th. Tel: 281 18 81. Call Charles. Also small/medium movings.

AUTOMOBILES

ROLLS ROYCE PHANTOM L 7 passenger limousine, 1965 Geneva showcar, recently painted and full-mechanical serviced, left hand drive, air conditioned, all accessories. Norman Gregersen, 915 S. Dixie Hwy., West Palm Beach, Fla. 33401, USA. 305-659-6206.
BRITISH MOTORS Wright Brothers Monte Carlo, direct factory dealer - ROLLS ROYCE and BENTLEY cars arrange quick delivery latest models. Tel.: (93) 50.64.84 and (93) 30.81.32. Tlx. 470250 TELCO.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR: Europe's largest. Offices in USA. Best terms to North America and worldwide. Baggage and household goods shipped. Delivery all over Europe. Brochure and quotes: London, W 1., 44 New Bond St., Tel: 491 4121 Geneva 1219, 38 Ave. du Ligan, Tel: 96 55 11.
TRANSCAR 20 rue Le Sueur, 75116 Paris Tel 500 03 04. Madrid: 411 19 61 Antwerp: 33 99 85; Cannes: 39 43 44

AUTOS TAX FREE

BUY AMERICAN CARS
Direct From A General Motors & Ford Motor Co. Dealer
Export Worldwide Deliveries
Tourist Delivery for USA Visitors
Specialist in Motor Homes and Van Conversions
Contact: Jerry Shaw or Lynne Lindhytz
STEVEN L-M, Inc.
5001 Glenwood Road
Brooklyn, New York 11234, USA.
Tel.: (212) 258-9400.
10 mins. from JFK Airport.

AUTOS TAX FREE

FROM STOCK
AMC Eagle 4x4, air, new, $11,350.
Malibu Station, new, $10,000.
Thunderbird '79, 9,500 miles, $7,900.
Cutlass 4-door, air, '78, $5,900.
Mercury Cougar '77, air, $5,300.
Jaguar XJ12, '76, air, £5,500.
Jaguar XJS, '77, air, Swi.F. 24,500.
Mercedes 300 SD, USA, new, $29,500.
Mercedes 450 SL, USA, new, $ 32,000.
Mercedes 250, new, DM 24,300.
Mercedes 230, new, DM 22,000.
Jaguar XJ6, XJ12, XJS, 1980, new
Range Rover, Land Rover, 1980, new and other tax free cars, new or used, same day registration possible.
ICZKOVITS,
Clarenstrasse 36, CH-8027 Zurich.
Tel: 01/202 76 10. Telex: 53444.
BUY TAX FREE Jaguar - Rover, Range & Land - Mini, from Garabedian-Boursault (B.L.M.C. official dealer), 77 Ave. Pierre-Grenier, 92100 Boulogne (Paris suburb). Telex: 250 936. Tel: 6091532.

AUTOS TAX FREE

TAX FREE
JEEP 4x4 BLAZER
Immediate delivery from stock
Berne or Geneva;
with Swiss or American France plates.
RAMPT MOTORS INC.
1290 Geneva-Versoix, 89 route Suisse
Tel: 022/55 44 43, Telex 28279
3005 Berne, 60 Seligenstrasse
Tel.: 031/45 10 45, Telex: 33850.

WHY PAY MORE? U.S. cars, vans, motorhomes and boats at dealer prices. Delivery Europe or U.S. INTERNATIONAL AUTO SALES, 8/1 Church Rd., Cherry Hill, New Jersey 08002. Tel: 609-663 8464. Telex: 831567. In Germany, call Mr. Uczor 06107-3888.
BMW PARK LANE LTD. Sole U.K. tax free agents offer from stock LHD, RHD, and U.S. cars, competitively priced. Contact us now: Export Division, 56 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DA. Tel: 01-629 9277. Telex: 261360.

SERVICES

I TRANSLATE business texts into Italian from English, French or German. Tel: 460 75 80 Paris.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAWYER, aggressive, 12[illegible] Ross, Santa Ana, CA. 92701, USA

LOW COST FLIGHT

The International Herald Tribune cannot vouch for the reliability of the low cost flights advertised below.

GLOBAL LOW COST AIR S[illegible] Sunshine Travels. Tel: 242202 Jacobsstraat 42, Amsterdam.
EUROPE - N.Y. Frs. 815; Rom[illegible] Frs. 1,630; TTS 225 12 39 Paris.
WORLDWIDE DISCOUNTS [illegible] (Since 1969). 523 02 15 or 02 16[illegible]

PAGE 9 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

PLACE YOUR CLASSIFIED AD QUICKLY AND EASILY

BY PHONE: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.

BY MAIL: Send your text to your local IHT representative and you will be advised of the cost in local currency by return. Payment before publication is necessary.

BY TELEX: If you have an urgent **business** text, telex us, and it will be published within 48 hours in our **INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER.**

For your guidance: the basic rate is $7.35 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines.

AMERICAN EXPRESS Cards

In all the above cases, you can now avoid delay by charging your

American Express Card account.

Please indicate the following:

NAME:
ADDRESS:
COUNTRY:
Please charge my ad to my American Express Card account number:

VALIDITY SIGNATURE:
from:
to:

AUSTRIA: Mckim White, Bankgasse 8, Rm 215, Vienna 1 (Tel: 23 84 26.)
BELGIUM & LUXEMBOURG: Arthur Mouriau, 6 Rue Louis Hymans, 1060 Brussels Tel: 343.18 99
BRITISH ISLES: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising only contact Ruth Lawrence, I.H.T., 103 Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Tel 242 8693 Telex 262 009.)
GERMANY: For subscriptions contact the Paris office. For advertising contact Heidi Jung & Karin Ohff, I.H.T. Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, 43, Frankfurt Main. (Tel. 28 34 78 Telex: 416721, IHT D.)
GREECE & CYPRUS: Rennessen, Pradesou 26 Athens. (Tel.: 3618397 / 3602421 Telex: 214227 EXSE GR.)
ISRAEL: Mr. Dan Ehrlich, 23 Massada Street, P.O. Box 11297, Tel Aviv Tel.: 229873 & 242294, Ext. 6276 Telex: 341118 BXTVIL
ITALY: Antonio Sambataro, 55 Via della Mercede, 00187 Rome. (Tel.: 679.34.57 Telex: 610 161.)
JAPAN: Tadashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Daeda Mori Building 1-12, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo. Telex: 25666. Tel.: 504 1925.
LEBANON, SYRIA & JORDAN: Trans Arab Media Advertising Management (TAMAM) P.O. Box 688, Beirut, Hamra, Tel.: 340044, Sursock. Tel.: 335252.
NETHERLANDS: Arnold Teesing/Alfons Grim, Prof. Tulpstraat 17, 1018 GZ Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-26 36 15 Telex: 13133.
PORTUGAL: Rita Ambar, 32 Rua das Janelas Verdes, Lisbon (Tel.: 672793 & 662544.)
SCANDINAVIA: Peter Kaming, Kungsholmsgatan 10, 11227 Stockholm, Sweden Tel. (08) 516570 Telex: 17951 NCA
SOUTH AFRICA: Robin A. Hammond, International Media Representatives, PO Box 4,145, Johannesburg 2000. Tel.: 23-0717. Telex: 8-4013
SOUTH EAST ASIA: C. Cheney & Associates Ltd., 3F, Ho Lee Commercial Building, 38-44 D'Aguilar Street, Central, Hong Kong. Telephone: 5-230077 Telex: 63099 CCAL.
SPAIN: Alfredo Umiaut Sarmiento, Pedro Teixeira 8, Iberia Mart I, Office 319, Madrid 20, Spain Tel.: 455 33 06-455 28 91. Tlx.: 23357 MART E. 23354 MART E
SWITZERLAND: Marshall Wolter and Guy Van Thuyne, Les Vignes, 15 Chemin Doret, 1009 Pully/Lausanne, Tl.: (021) 29-58-94.
U.S.A.: Sandy O'Hara, International Herald Tribune, 444 Madison Ave., New York 10022. (Tel.: 212-752 3890.)
FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex. Tel.: 747-12-65 Telex: 612832.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER!

SAVE!

UP TO 52% OF THE NEWSSTAND PRICE

Subscribe to the International Herald Tribune and take advantage of our special introductory offer. You'll save 25% of the regular subscription price, or up to 52% of the newsstand price in most countries! Return the coupon below with your check or money order today.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
THE INTERNATIONAL ESSENTIAL

I want to receive the IHT at my ☐ home ☐ office address below for:
☐ 12 months (6x2) ☐ 6 months ☐ 3 months
☐ Mr ☐ Ms
Address
City Country

Job title/profession
Company activity
Nationality Age
IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with order (in U.S. $) to avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Pro-forma invoices are available on request.
THIS OFFER VALID FOR FIRST-TIME SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. Rates valid through June 30th, 1980.

THESE ARE THE SPECIAL RATES AFTER DEDUCTION OF THE INTRODUCTORY DISCOUNT

		6 months	3 months			6 months	3 months			6 months	3 months			6 months	3 months
Aden (air)	$	114.00	63.00	France	F.F	260.00	145.00	Lebanon (air)	$	85.50	47.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	$	93.50	52.00
Afghanistan (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Germany	D.M.	139.00	75.00	Libya (air)	$	85.50	47.00	Singapore (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Africa, Ex-Overseas (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Great Britain	£St.	23.00	12.00	Luxembourg	F.Fr	2,600.00	1,125.00	South America (air)	$	144.00	63.00
Africa, Others (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Greece (air)	Dr	2,100.00	1,170.00	Madagascar (air)	$	87.50	53.00	Spain (air)	Pes.	4,400.00	2,400.00
Algeria (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Hong Kong (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Malta (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Sri Lanka (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Austria	Sch	1,050.00	580.00	Hungary (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Malaya (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	260.00	145.00
Bahrain (air)	$	114.00	63.00	India (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Switzerland	S.Fr.	130.00	72.00
Belgium	B.Fr	2,025.00	1,125.00	Indonesia (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Morocco (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Thailand (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Burma (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Iran (air)	$	85.50	47.00	Nepal (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	$	72.50	40.50
Bulgaria (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Iraq (air)	$	85.50	47.00	Netherlands	Fl.	150.00	82.00	Turkey (air)	$	72.50	40.50
Canada (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Iceland (air)	$	72.50	40.50	New Zealand (air)	$	146.00	81.00	U.A.E. (air)	$	114.00	63.00
China (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Ireland	£Ir.	28.00	15.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	280.00	160.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	$	72.50	40.50
Cyprus (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Israel (air)	$	85.50	47.00	Pakistan (air)	$	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air)	$	97.50	54.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Italy	Lire	45,600.00	25,000.00	Philippines (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Overseas (air)	$	136.50	75.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr	330.00	180.00	Japan (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Poland (air)	$	72.50	40.50	Yugoslavia (air)	$	72.50	40.50
Egypt (air)	$	85.50	47.00	Khmer Rep. (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Polynesian French (air)	$	97.50	54.00	Zaire (air)	$	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Korea (air)	$	136.50	75.00	Portugal (air)	Esc.	2,500.00	1,350.00	Other European Countries (air)	$	72.50	40.50
Finland (air)	F.M.	300.00	165.00	Kuwait (air)	$	114.00	63.00	Reunions (air)	$	72.50	40.50				